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Australian Orchid Review

VOLUME 81 – No. 3

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From the Editor's Desk

We start this current issue with another new article on Cymbidiums by Graham Guest, who manages the wholesale nursery Guest Orchids in Adelaide, South Australia. In this issue Graham discusses hybrids derived from the species *Cymbidium ensifolium* and the Australian *Cymbidium madidum*. Graham has been collaborating with Andy Easton of New Horizon Orchids, with many of these new hybrids being showcased in colour for the first time.

The winners of the various categories of the Victorian Orchids of the Year are again presented. OSCOV (Orchid Societies Council of Victoria) is one of the countries most progressive and enthusiastic orchid bodies, that lead the way in orchid promotion, hosting the largest spectaculars in Australia.

Sam Cowie returns with a couple of new "road tests", and some observations made at his wholesale orchid nursery in Queensland. Sam always shares thought-provoking information and many cultural tips along the way. James Fang from the Hilo Orchid Farm in Hawaii also discusses what to look for in modern quality *Paphiopedilum rothschildianum*.

Congratulations to Alan Stephenson who was the recent recipient of the Australian Orchid Foundation's prestigious "Award of Honour". I have known Alan and been a long term friend of his for over thirty years. He has been a champion for Australian orchid conservation, and has fearlessly and passionately taken a stand, especially against potential habitat destruction, to save many rare and endangered orchid species. He has been endorsed by both the Australian Orchid Council (AOC) and the Australasian Native Orchid Society (ANOS). Alan has discovered a number of new orchid species in his native Shoalhaven region, and has also extended the distribution of many native species. Alan's book, *Orchid Species of the Shoalhaven* is available through the *AOR* Mail Order Bookshop for only $19.95 plus postage (see page 59).

I received many emails, phone calls, messages and letters about the book review I published in the previous issue on *A Guide to Dendrobium of Australia*. All but two were complimentary, along the lines of it was good to see an honest critical review of a publication, not just a rehash of the blurb provided by the publishers. Interestingly, a copy of my detailed and factual review (highlighting point by point the many unacceptable errors, plus a few more I subsequently noted later) was sent to the publishers (Natural History Publications – Borneo), and the "critical reviewers" that were mentioned. Not surprisingly, I've not heard a word back from any of them. I guess they are all a bit embarrassed and would find it impossible to defend the final result. So much for "meticulous research"! Ironically the two who were not happy, didn't wish to acknowledge any of the errors, but just said they were cancelling their *AOR* subscriptions. Read into that what you will. Ironically, both are friends of the author.

I also provide an interim report, with the first published colour photos, on the rediscovery of the enigmatic North Queensland orchid species, *Oberonia attenuata*, that until recently was thought to be extinct.

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David Banks
Australian Orchid Review
david@hillsdistrictorchids.com

JUNE – JULY 2016
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Contents

Features:

Cymbidium ensifolium and *Cymbidium madidum*
- A match made in Heaven .... *Graham Guest* 2
Victorian Orchids of the Year 2015 .... *Meryl Early* 10
My Favourite Orchids: Four + One .... *Wolfgang Rysy* 23
Oberonia attenuata rediscovered! .... *David Banks* 30
Judging *Paphiopedilum rothschildianum*:
The new standard .... *James Y. J. Fang* 34
Four New Species of Orchidaceae from the New England Tablelands
of New South Wales .... *David L. Jones and Lachlan M. Copeland* 40
Orchid Road Test – Things You See About the Nursery .... *Sam Cowie* 49
Orchid Road Test – *Odontocidium* Succubus 'Night Shift' .... *Sam Cowie* 51
Bulbophyllum hamelinii .... *Bob Saunders* 54
Alan Stephenson is the recipient of the Australian Orchid Foundation
Award of Honour for 2015 .... *David L. Jones* 55
News from the 22nd World Orchid Conference .... *Alec Pridgeon* 57
Laelia superbiens as a garden plant .... *Murray & Jean Shergold* 63

Regular Features:

From the Editor's Desk 1
Mail Order Bookshop 59
Advertiser's Index 64
2016 Orchid Events – What's On! 64

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Articles for publication and consideration should be sent to:
AOR Editor, David P. Banks, 39 Carole Street, Seven Hills, NSW 2147
Email: david@hillsdistrictorchids.com

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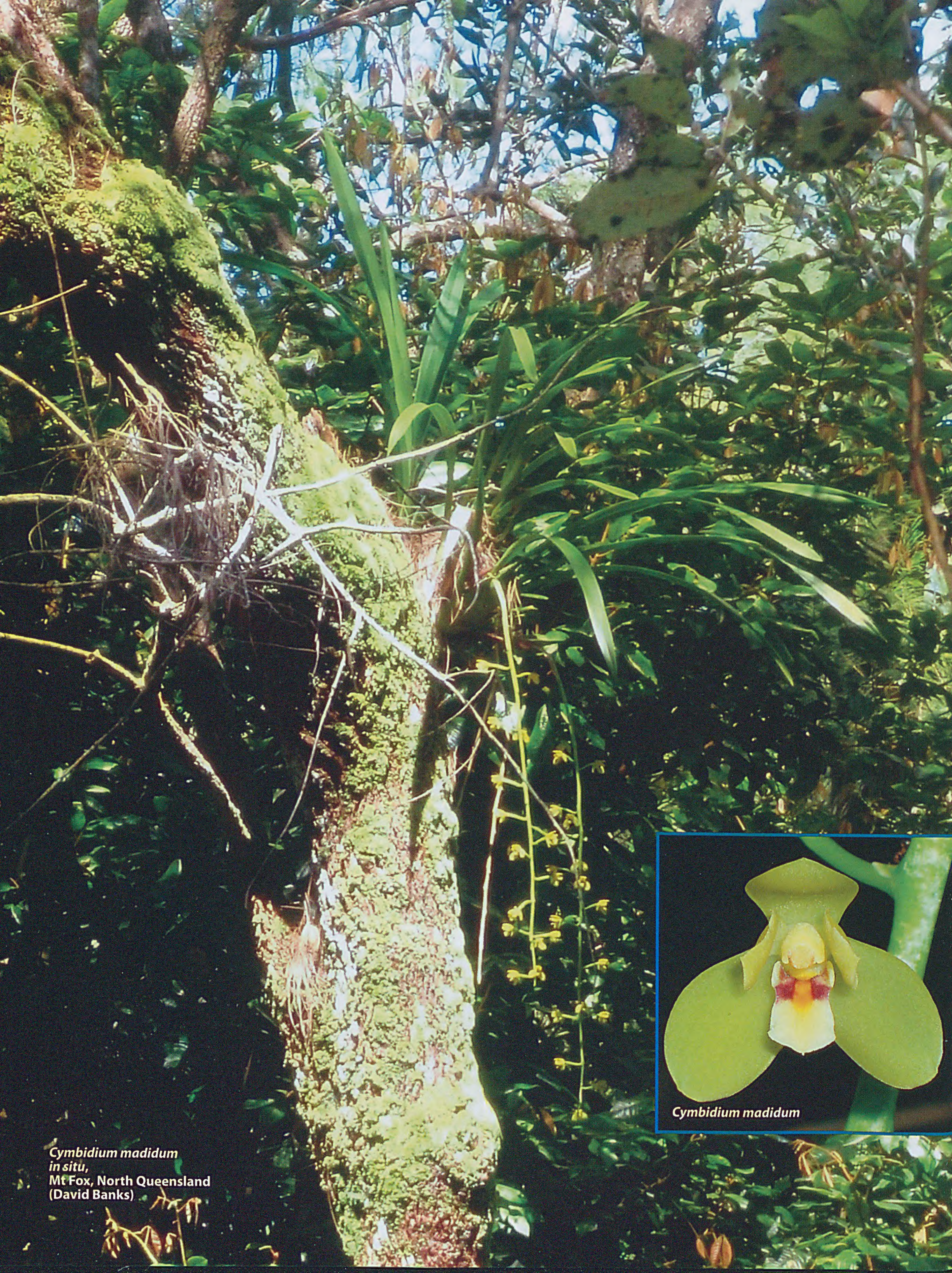
Cover Shot

***Paphiopedilum rothschildianum* 'Speed of Light'**
is a stunning example of this iconic species from Sabah on the island of Borneo.
(Plant: Hilo Orchid Farm, Photo: Glen Barfield.)



Cymbidium madidum

***Cymbidium madidum* in situ,**
Mt Fox, North Queensland
(David Banks)

Cymbidium ensifolium and *Cymbidium madidum* - A match made in Heaven

by Graham Guest, Guest Orchids

One of the privileges of our involvement with Cymbidiums, from rank beginners in the late 1970's to the present, is the opportunity to observe the progress of hybrids within each generation. In this article we view two popular miniature *Cymbidium* species, *Cymbidium ensifolium* and *Cymbidium madidum*.

Miniature flowers, Diverse Species

Endemic to different continents, *C. ensifolium* and *C. madidum* are well adapted to their respective environments.

Cymbidium madidum can be found growing on mature trees on the eastern windward side of the Queensland and northern New South Wales mountain ranges of Australia, high up in rain and open eucalypt forests. Well attuned to heavy rainfall and hot, dry spells experienced during the Australian summer, this tough species produces arching long sprays of charming greeny-yellow to olive-brown miniature flowers (25mm). There is nothing miniature about the foliage, nor the water storing pseudobulbs which can grow the size of small footballs. Perfume is an added bonus.

By contrast *Cymbidium ensifolium* is a terrestrial orchid, enjoying a compost of heavy leaf litter. The plant has a dainty and elegant structure, producing knitting-needle-like spikes and creamy coloured miniature flowers with perfume. It has dainty bulbs and thin leaves. However, the flowers are short lived. *Cymbidium ensifolium* has a wide distribution throughout Southeast Asia, and some taxonomists speak of three subspecies/species based largely upon the region they are found.

For those wanting a comprehensive insight we recommend the book ***Heat Tolerant Cymbidiums*** written by Kobsukh Kaenratana. Kobsukh has travelled throughout Thailand and its neighbouring countries, detailing and breeding with selected forms of Heat Tolerant *Cymbidium* species.

History

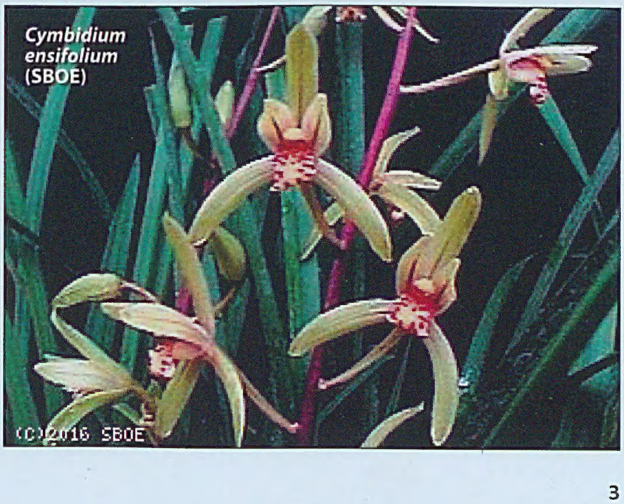
Backtracking to the late 1950's, the world's premier cymbidium nursery, Californian based Dos Pueblos Orchids, made a cross of *Cymbidium ensifolium* with the standard green *C.* Miretta. Most of the seedlings from the cross were shy blooming, but fortunately there was an exception, a floriferous green intermediate named *C.* Peter Pan 'Greensleeves'.

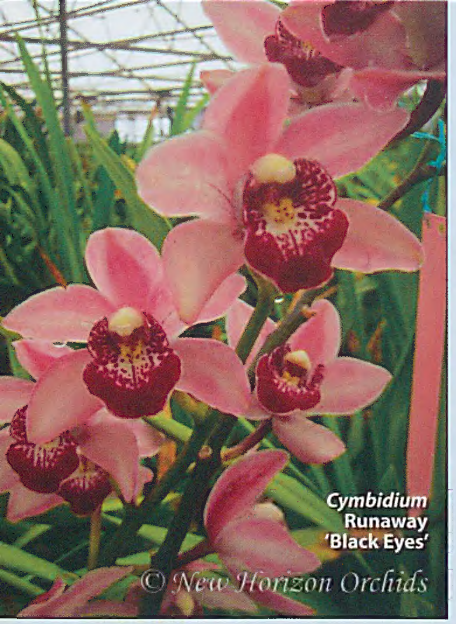
Like many of the intermediates from last century, it was infertile, and nothing more came from this plant over the next decade. Fortunately Don Wimber, in his pioneering work with the drug Colchicine, was able to convert *C.* Peter Pan from a diploid (2n) to tetraploid (4n).

As we now know, fertility is enhanced with a doubling of ploidy, and the person who made extensive use of *C.* Peter Pan was the then emerging young hybridiser Andy Easton. His work generated exceptional crosses, the yellows *C.* Wild Colonial Boy and *C.* Artful Dodger, *C.* Pink Peach and *C.* Runaway for pinks, *C.* Sue and *C.* Peter Pilot for whites, and *C.* Green Santa and *C.* Mad Peter for greens. Let's not forget *C.* Rolling Stone and *C.* Pretty Flamingo for reds - all in just one generation from *C.* Peter Pan.

In 2011 we had the opportunity to be involved in a discussion with Paul Gripp from Santa Barbara Orchid Estate. In 1978 *C.* Golden Elf was registered. Paul recounted, he had a plant of *Cymbidium ensifolium* in flower, but nothing else. A visit to a neighbouring Santa Barbara Nursery, Gallop and Stribling, and the only flower then in bloom was *C.* Enid Haupt. That was how *C.* Golden Elf eventuated - inspired in hindsight, lady luck in good measure. The diploid form has limited fertility, however when converted, fertility was predictably enhanced. It didn't take long for Easton to make full use of this new early season tetraploid, and household names such as *C.* Annie Kelly, *C.* Billion Dollar Baby, *C.* Golden Vanguard, *C.* Milton Carpenter, C. Parish Elf, *C.* Kusuda Shining, *C.* Enzan Summer, *C.* Pixie Dust, *C.* Golden Armstrong, *C.* Golden Bean to name a few that eventuated.

So with just two hybrids in *C.* Peter Pan and *C.* Golden Elf, a broad palette of hybrids exists from which hybridisers now are utilising in wonderful new complex crosses. But in this article we have chosen one hybrid as our focus, *C.* Valerie Absolonova. How appropriate, the result of crossing the two foundation primary hybrids, *C.* Peter Pan and *C.* Golden Elf. And, what better way to recognise a great of our Orchid heritage, when Andy Easton crossed this creation with *Cymbidium madidum*, the seedlings derived from the cross dedicated to and being registered as, *C.* Don Wimber.




Cymbidium
Runaway
'Black Eyes'

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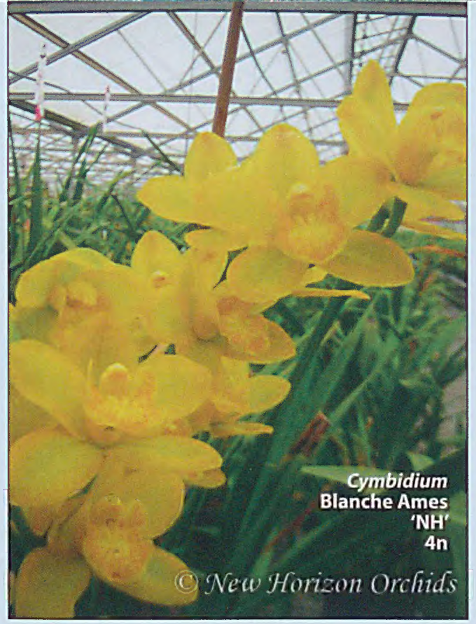
Cymbidium
Blanche Ames
'NH'
4n

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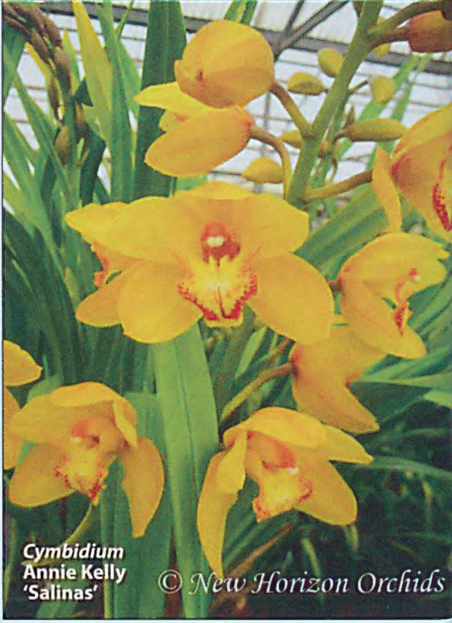
Cymbidium
Annie Kelly
'Salinas'

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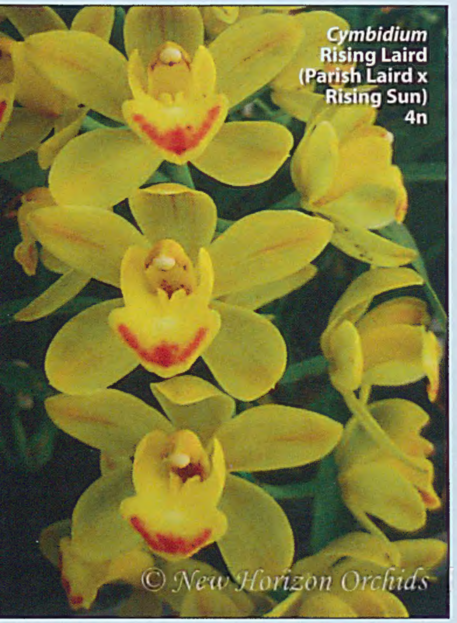
Cymbidium
Rising Laird
(Parish Laird x
Rising Sun)
4n

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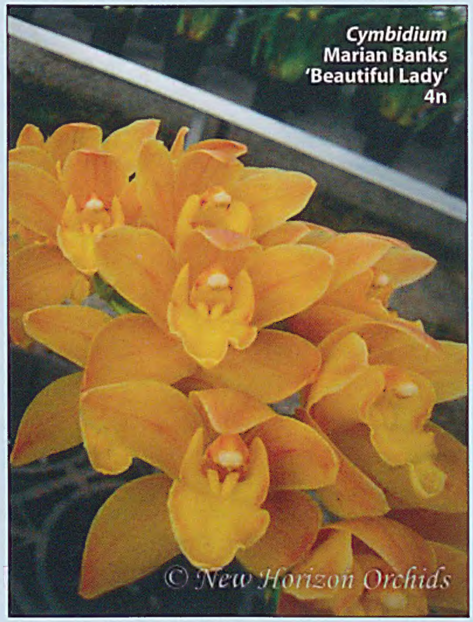
Cymbidium
Marian Banks
'Beautiful Lady'
4n

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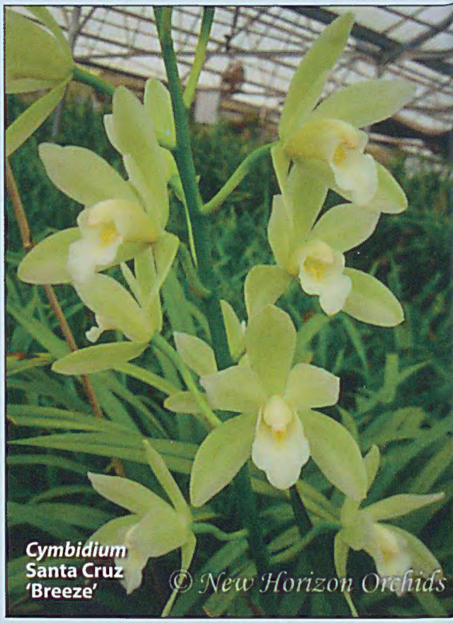
Cymbidium
Santa Cruz
'Breeze'

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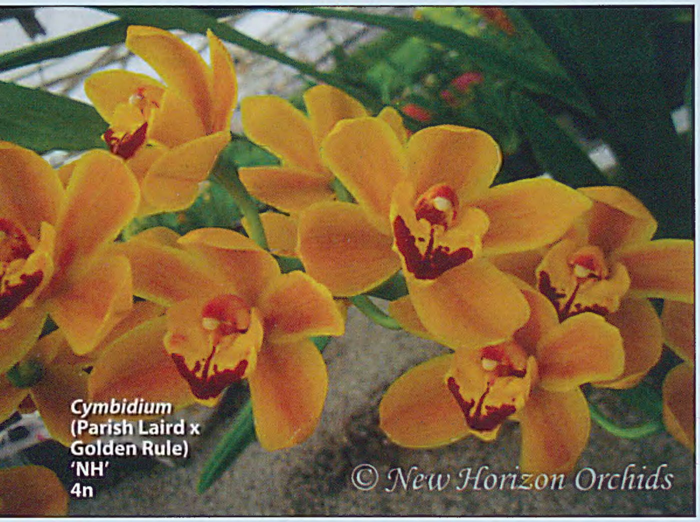
Cymbidium
(Parish Laird x
Golden Rule)
'NH'
4n

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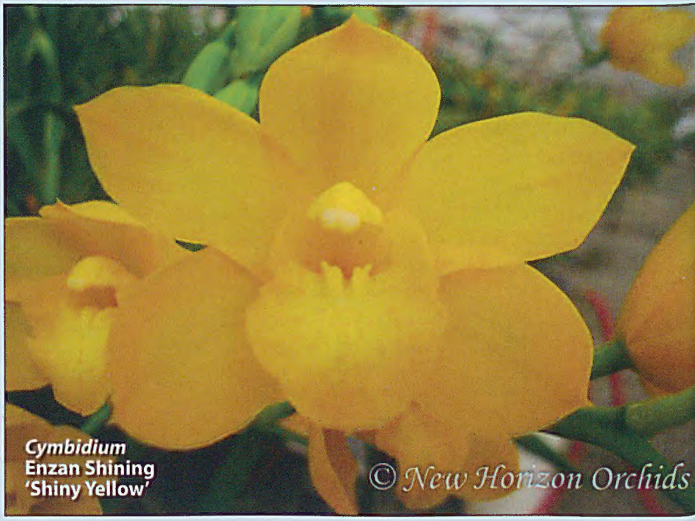

Cymbidium
Enzan Shining
'Shiny Yellow'

© New Horizon Orchids

Switching our focus to *Cymbidium madidum*, the most durable of the three Australian species, primary and first generation hybrids have emerged.

The primary hybrids (species x species) included *C.* Little Moonbeam, *C.* Cricket, *C.* Little Black Sambo, *C.* Madison Falls, and *C.* Mad Sweets, and the first generation hybrids included *C.* Sunshine Falls, *C.* Bob Norton, *C.* Nonna, *C.* Mad Magic and *C.* Hearts of Gold.

There have been some spectacular outcomes, the pinnacle being Andy Easton's achievement with his *C.* Gladys Whitesell crowned Grand Champion at the 1990 World Orchid Conference in New Zealand. But compared with *Cymbidium ensifolium*, there has been a great disparity, nothing to match the breeding outcomes of a *C.* Peter Pan or *C.* Golden Elf. One of the major reasons hybridisers have lagged has been the tardiness in acquiring tetraploid forms (a two step process of first acquiring and then converting), no doubt the hoary nature of *Cymbidium madidum* hybrids has scared many a budding hybridiser from making such a long term investment.

A Notable Contribution

It was in Andy Easton's Salinas Nursery in 2011 that we were shown what we consider the pathway to an exciting new future for *Cymbidium madidum*.

Andy explained how in the tetraploid form hybrids from *Cymbidium madidum* were displaying markedly smaller leaves and bulbs. A remarkable outcome, the natural assumption would have been that plant size would increase yet further. Moving through his Salinas Nursery, we came upon the tour de force - a tetraploid hybrid, registered as *C.* Don Wimber. The cymbid Don Wimber's were in small pots, multispiking with miniature sparkling yellow flowers. And most surprising of all, squat emerald green foliage.

Following a lengthy inspection of said plants, Andy commented, "I will make a prediction now....our cross of Enzan Shining 'Shiny Yellow' 4n x *madidum* 'NH' 4n will be the best first generation tetraploid *madidum* progeny of the next decade". Isn't it wonderful that in this era, first generation hybrids are still being made, and in doing so, highlighting the wonderful opportunities that still exist for any young up-and-coming orchidist.

What a package for the keen hybridiser. Heat Tolerance. Toughness from the Australian species *Cymbidium madidum*, Miniaturisation from *Cymbidium ensifolium*, and the tetraploid breeding factor. And the icing on the cake, twice a year flowering.

Ironic almost that the two standout *Cymbidium ensifolium* hybrids, *C.* Peter Pan and *C.* Golden Elf, should combine and then be crossed with a species that has always threatened to produce wonderful hybrids, but has been stymied to this point in its development. Professor Don Wimber, over 50 years ago found the way to open the lock for *C.* Peter Pan, and now in another form, the *Cymbidium* Don Wimber, we predict will do the same for *Cymbidium madidum*.

An interesting era awaits; one where the standard of early season hybrids could potentially surpass our spring season flush.

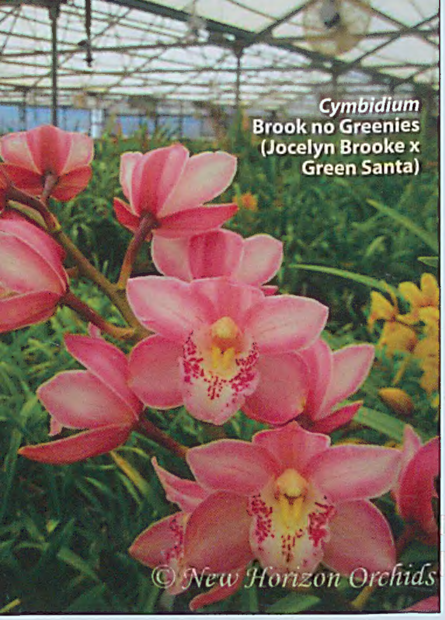
The photos (by New Horizon Orchids) showcased here are a glimpse into that future. ■

Graham Guest
Guest Orchids
Adelaide, South Australia
Email: guestorchids@gmail.com

Cymbidium **Rich Peter 'August' 4n**

Cymbidium ensifolium **subsp. *haematodes*** **(David Titmuss)**

Cymbidium Lovely Rain



Cymbidium Brook no Greenies (Jocelyn Brooke x Green Santa)

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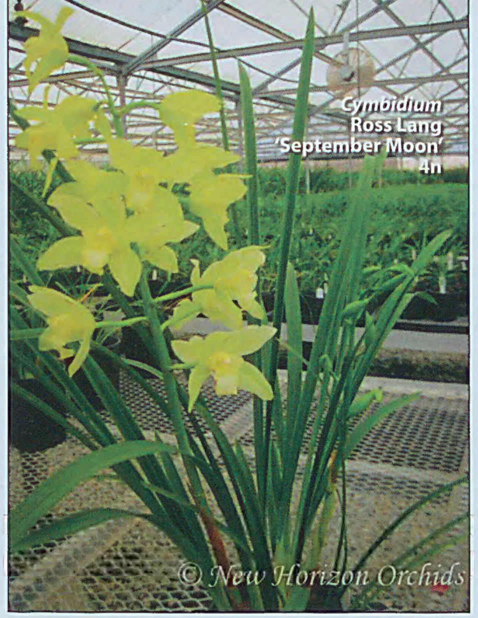

Cymbidium Ross Lang 'September Moon' 4n

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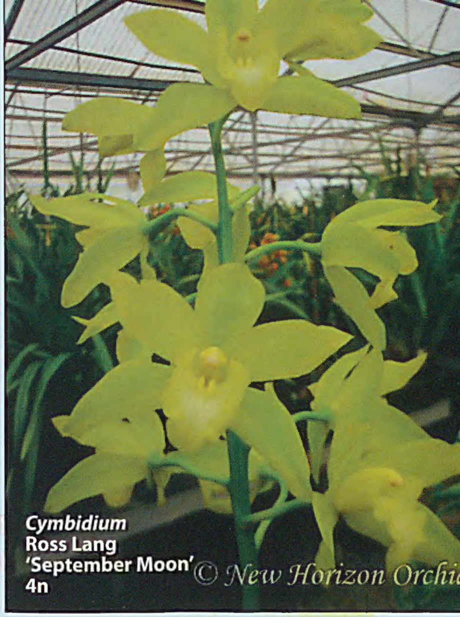

Cymbidium Ross Lang 'September Moon' 4n

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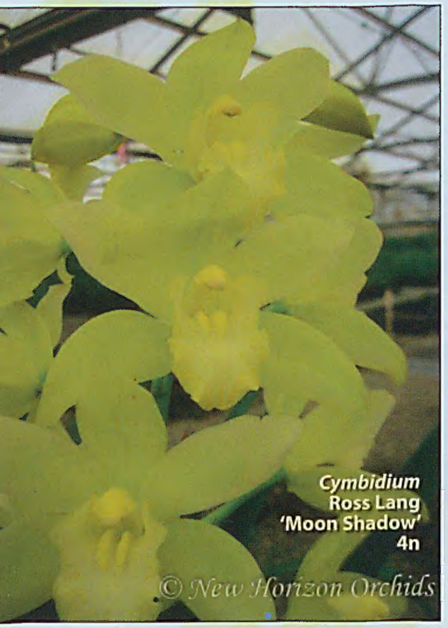

Cymbidium Ross Lang 'Moon Shadow' 4n

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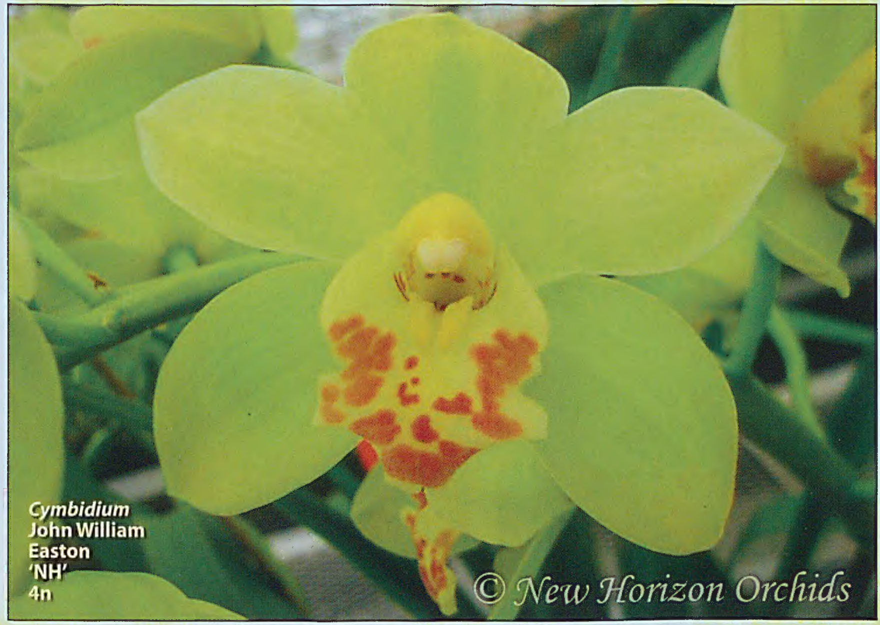

Cymbidium John William Easton 'NH' 4n

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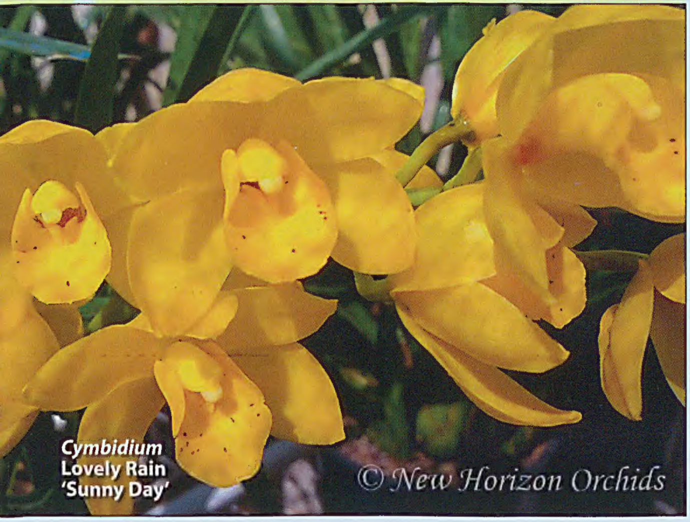

Cymbidium Lovely Rain 'Sunny Day'

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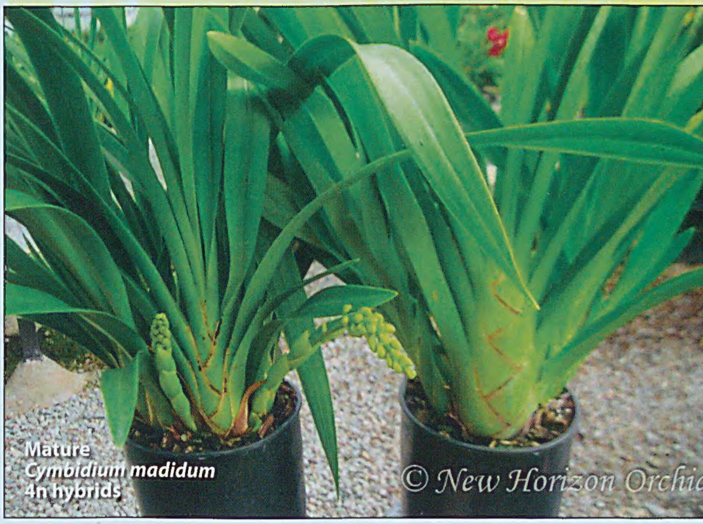

Mature *Cymbidium madidum* 4n hybrids

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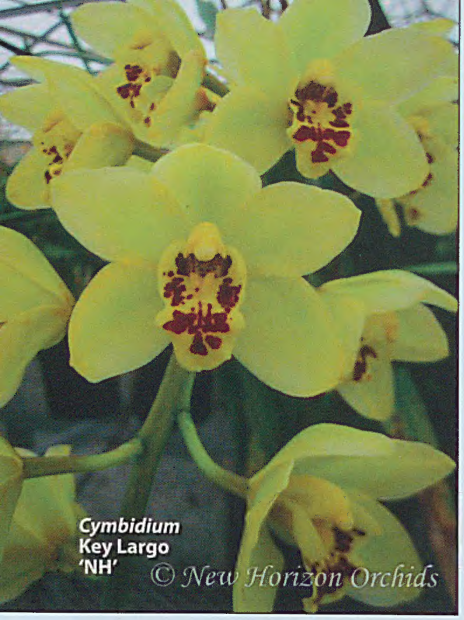

Cymbidium
Key Largo
'NH'

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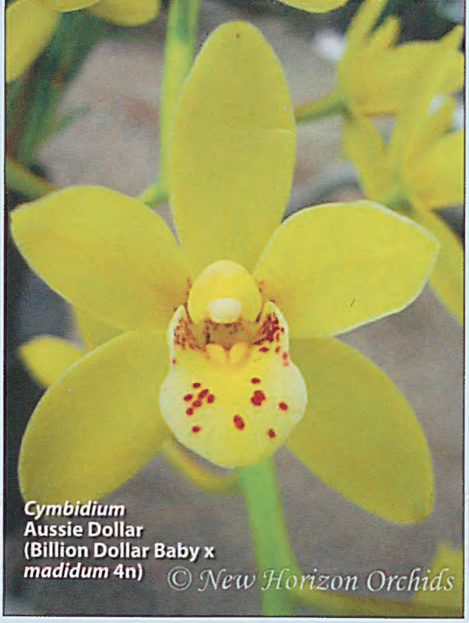

Cymbidium
Aussie Dollar
(Billion Dollar Baby x
madidum 4n)

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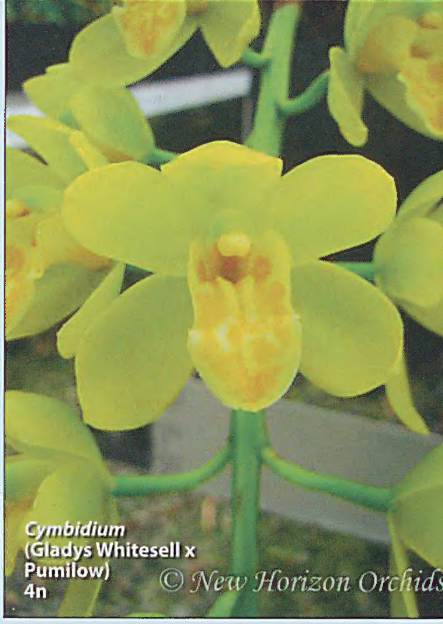

Cymbidium
(Gladys Whitesell x
Pumilow)
4n

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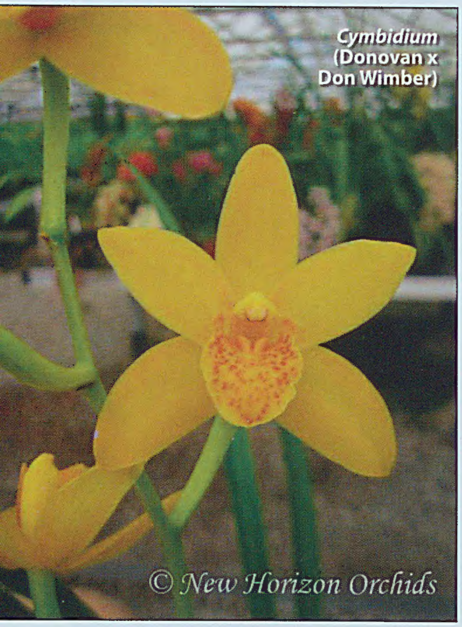

Cymbidium
(Donovan x
Don Wimber)

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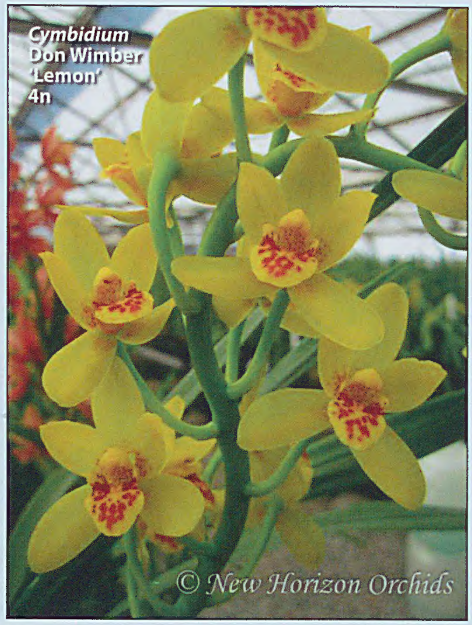

Cymbidium
Don Wimber
'Lemon'
4n

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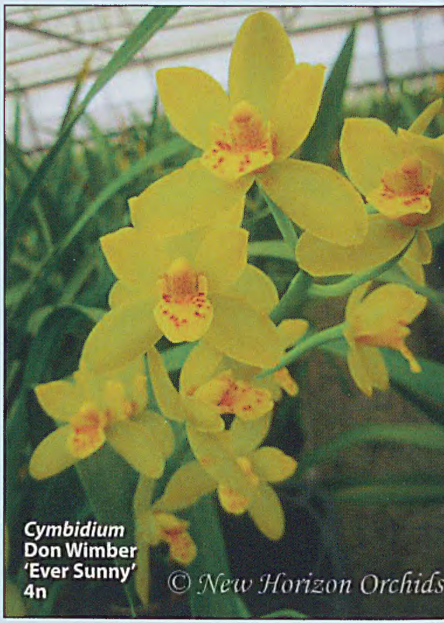

Cymbidium
Don Wimber
'Ever Sunny'
4n

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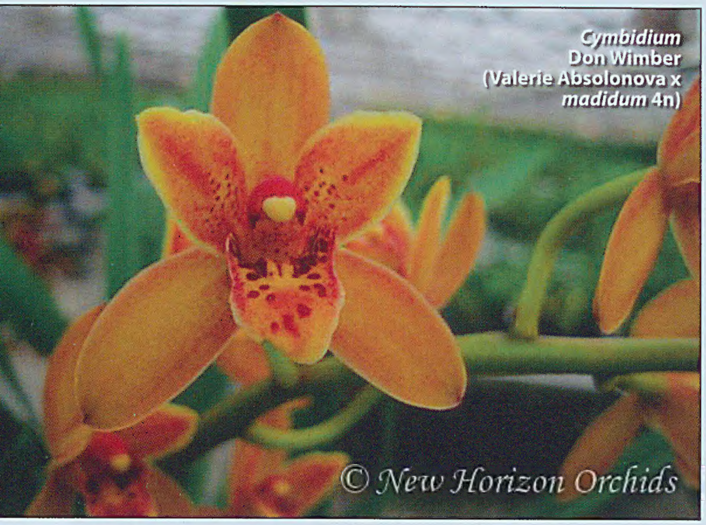

Cymbidium
Don Wimber
(Valerie Absolonova x
madidum 4n)

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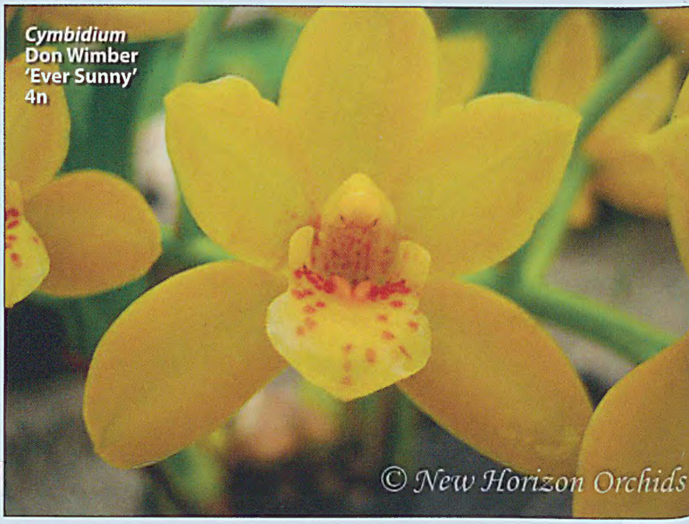

Cymbidium
Don Wimber
'Ever Sunny'
4n

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Cymbidium (Marian Banks x Pixie Dust) #1

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Address editorial to:
David P. Banks (Editor)
Australian Orchid Review
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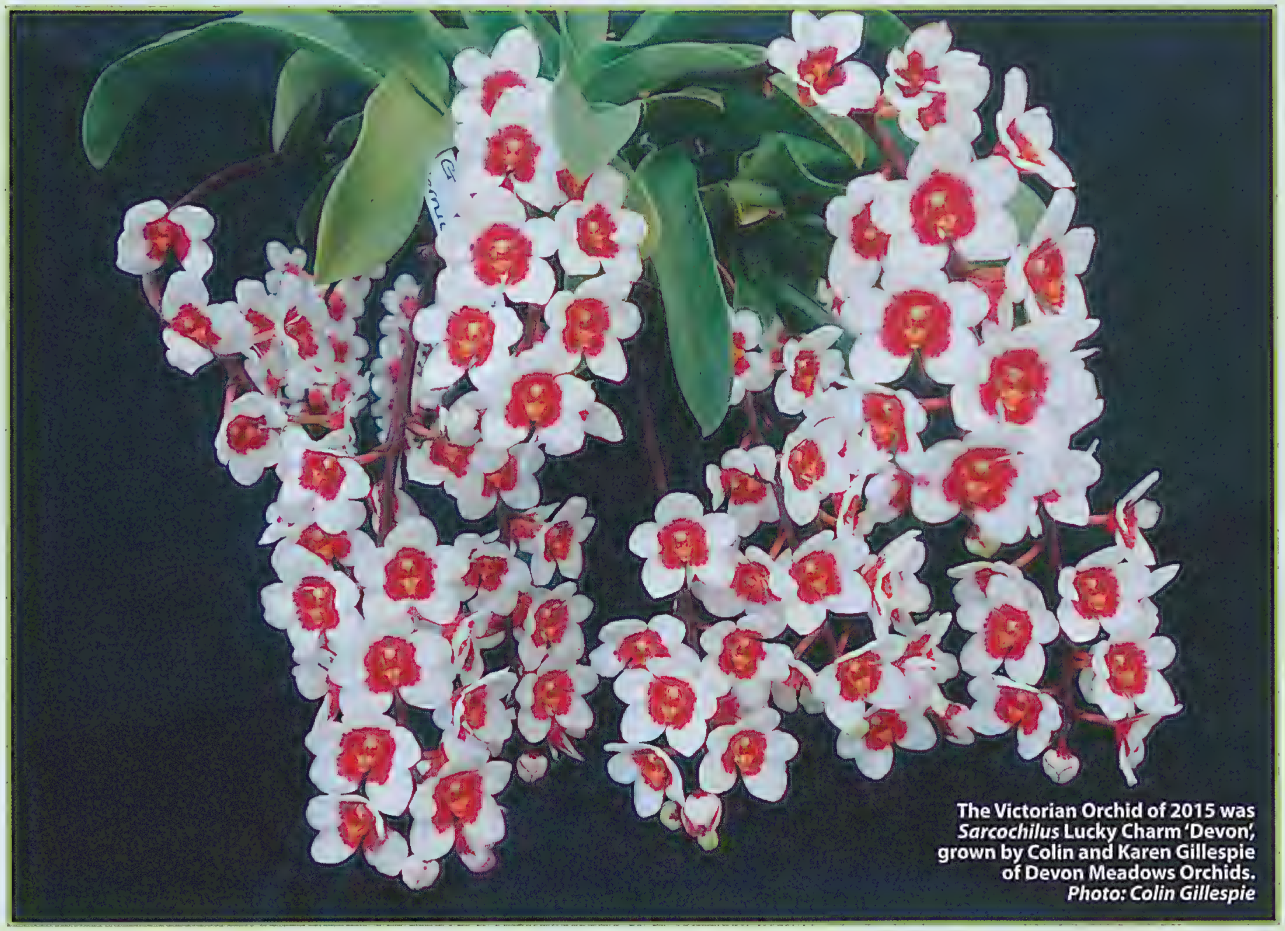


The Victorian Orchid of 2015 was *Sarcochilus* Lucky Charm 'Devon', grown by Colin and Karen Gillespie of Devon Meadows Orchids. *Photo: Colin Gillespie*

Victorian Orchids *of the Year 2015*

by Meryl Early

The Orchid Societies Council of Victoria (OSCOV) has conducted its 23rd annual Victorian Orchids of the Year competition. Digital pictures of all orchids that have received OSCOV awards in the current year are considered, together with any others submitted by Victorian growers. Success in this competition relies not only on growing an orchid of award quality but also on taking photographs of a similar standard. As a consequence, those orchids with the highest awards do not necessarily win this competition. In 2015, a total of 60 OSCOV awards were granted (42 quality awards, 2 Awards of Quality, 9 Cultural Certificates, 7 Certificates of Botanical Merit/Recognition). Nine growers also entered images of plants that had done well at their meetings or shows. The OSCOV Judging Panel met in February 2016, first to select the winners in the various categories, and then to decide the overall winner. The results of the Judges' adjudications are as follows:

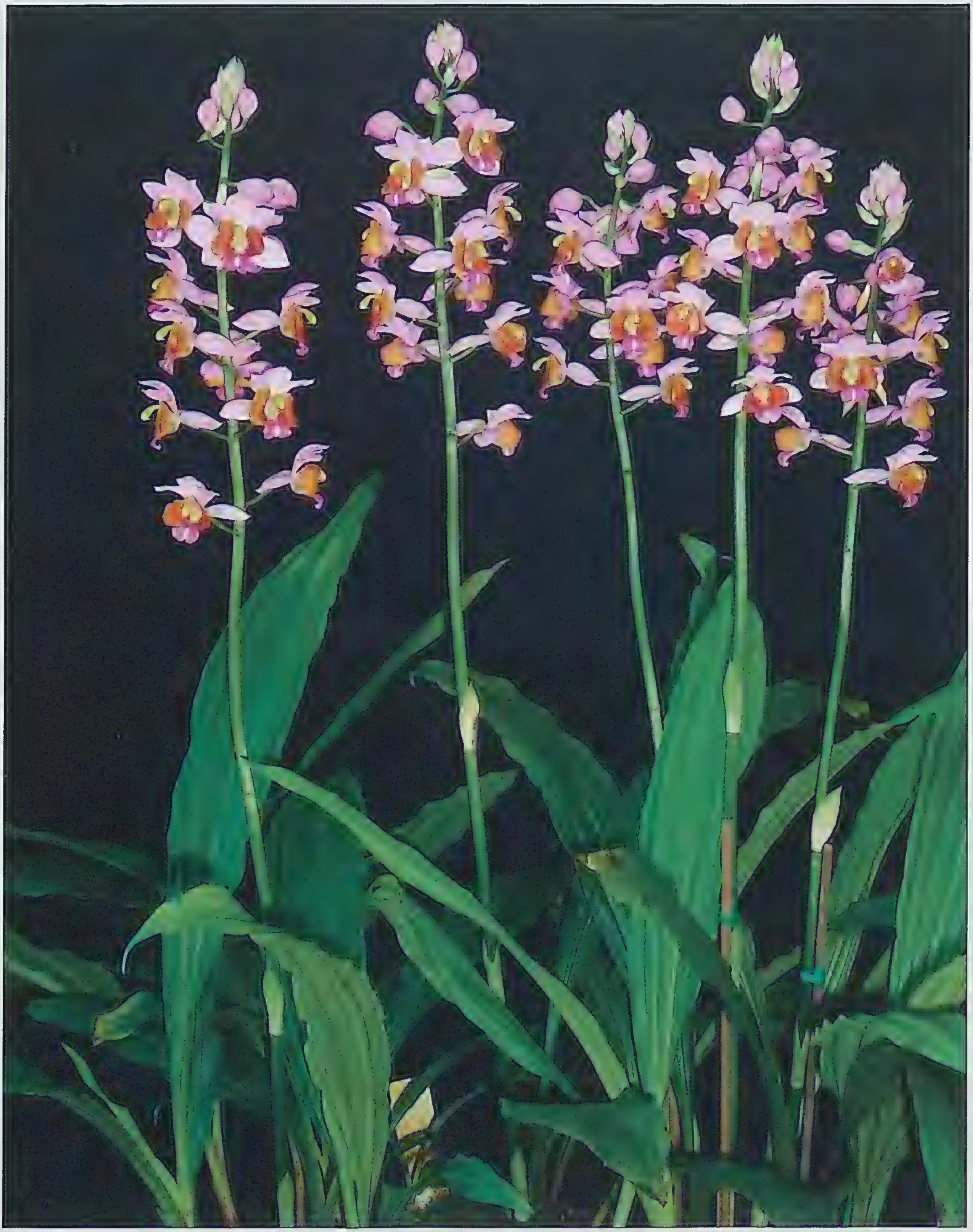
The **Victorian Orchid of the Year for 2015** (sponsored by OSCOV) was ***Sarcochilus* Lucky Charm 'Devon'**, grown by Colin and Karen Gillespie of Devon Meadows Orchids. This well presented orchid also won **Victorian Australian Native Hybrid of the Year** (sponsored by the Mornington Peninsula Orchid Society).

As the 'cultured' orchid section has been keenly contested, it was decided to separate these into Best Cultured Hybrid and the Best Cultured Species. The **Victorian Best Cultured Species of the Year** (sponsored by Maroondah Orchid Society) went to Dieter Weise of Wantirna with his specimen plant ***Gastrorchis francoisii* 'Anja'** CC/OSCOV. This plant also won The **Gerald McCraith Award** for The **Victorian Species of the Year** (sponsored by the Orchid Species Society of Victoria). Marita Anderson and Chris Waterman of Jeeralang Junction won the **Victorian Best Cultured Hybrid of the Year** (sponsored by the Berwick Orchid

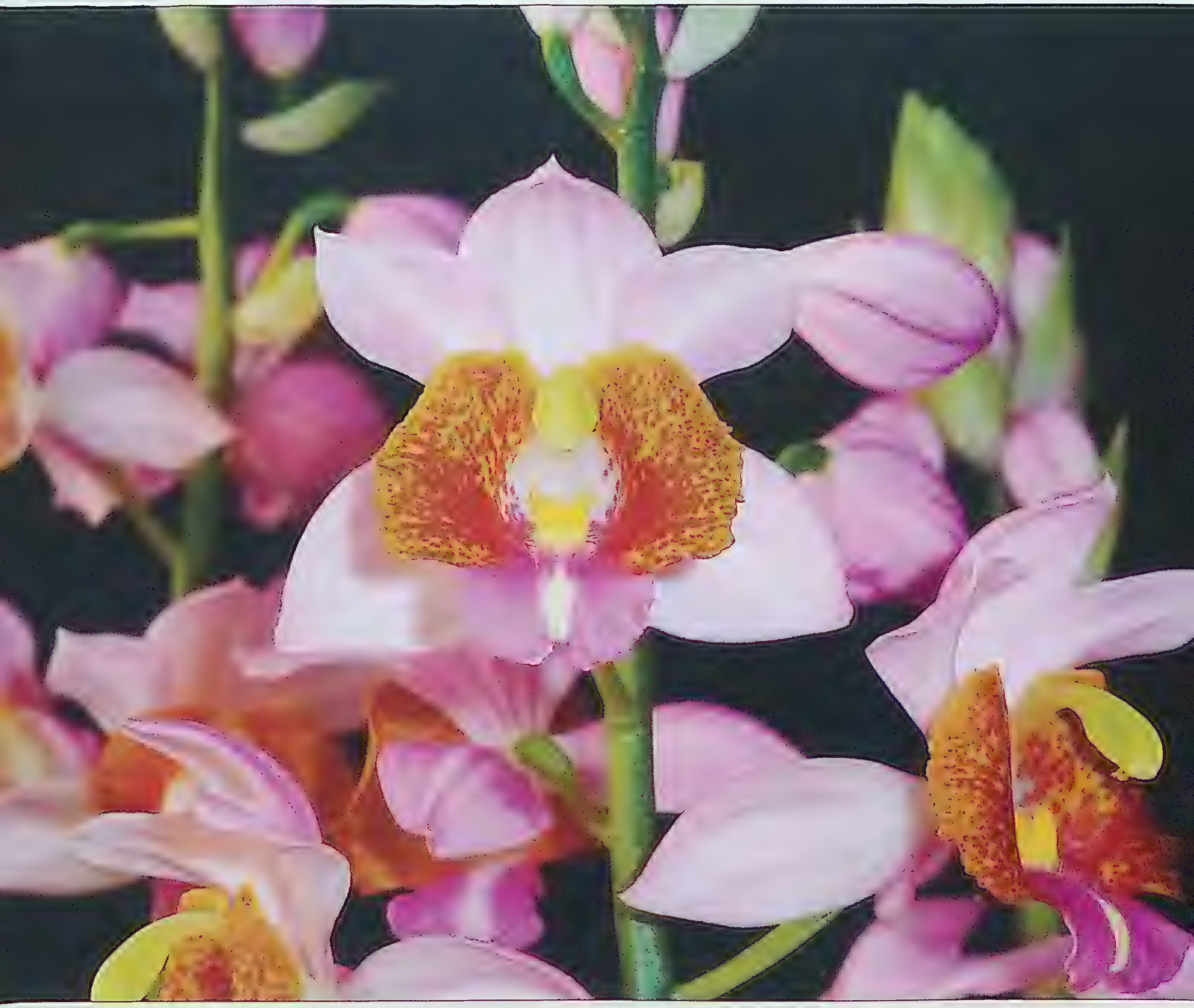
Society) will also receive the OSCOV-sponsored **Gunter Haar Memorial Trophy** (a large framed photograph of their orchid and an OSCOV silver medallion) for winning the **Victorian Best Cultural Orchid of the Year** with their specimen plant of ***Sarcochilus* Yvette 'Waterfall'** CC/OSCOV. A total of 9 Cultural Certificates were granted during 2015. All trophies will be presented at the dinner to be held in conjunction with the OSCOV's 'Melbourne Orchid Spectacular' Show at the KCC Park, 655 Westernport Highway (Skye) on 26th to 28th August. The winners of all other categories will receive smaller framed photographic prints of their orchids and OSCOV medallions at this OSCOV Dinner on Saturday 27th August.

► ***Sarcochilus* Lucky Charm 'Devon'** was also Victorian Australian Orchid of the Year. *Photo: Colin Gillespie*

▼ The Gunter Haar Award for the Victorian Best Cultural Award of the Year went to Marita Anderson and Chris Waterman of Jeeralang Junction (eastern Victoria) who were delighted to win the Victorian Best Cultured Hybrid of the Year with their specimen plant of ***Sarcochilus* Yvette 'Waterfall'**. *Photo: Marita Anderson*



▲ Dieter Weise of Wantirna won The Best Cultured Species of the Year with ***Gastrorchis francoisii* 'Anja'** CC/OSCOV. *Photo: Dieter Weise*



▲ *Gastrorchis francoisii* **'Anja'** presented by Dieter Weise also won The Gerald McCraith Award for the Victorian Species of the Year. *Photo: Dieter Weise*

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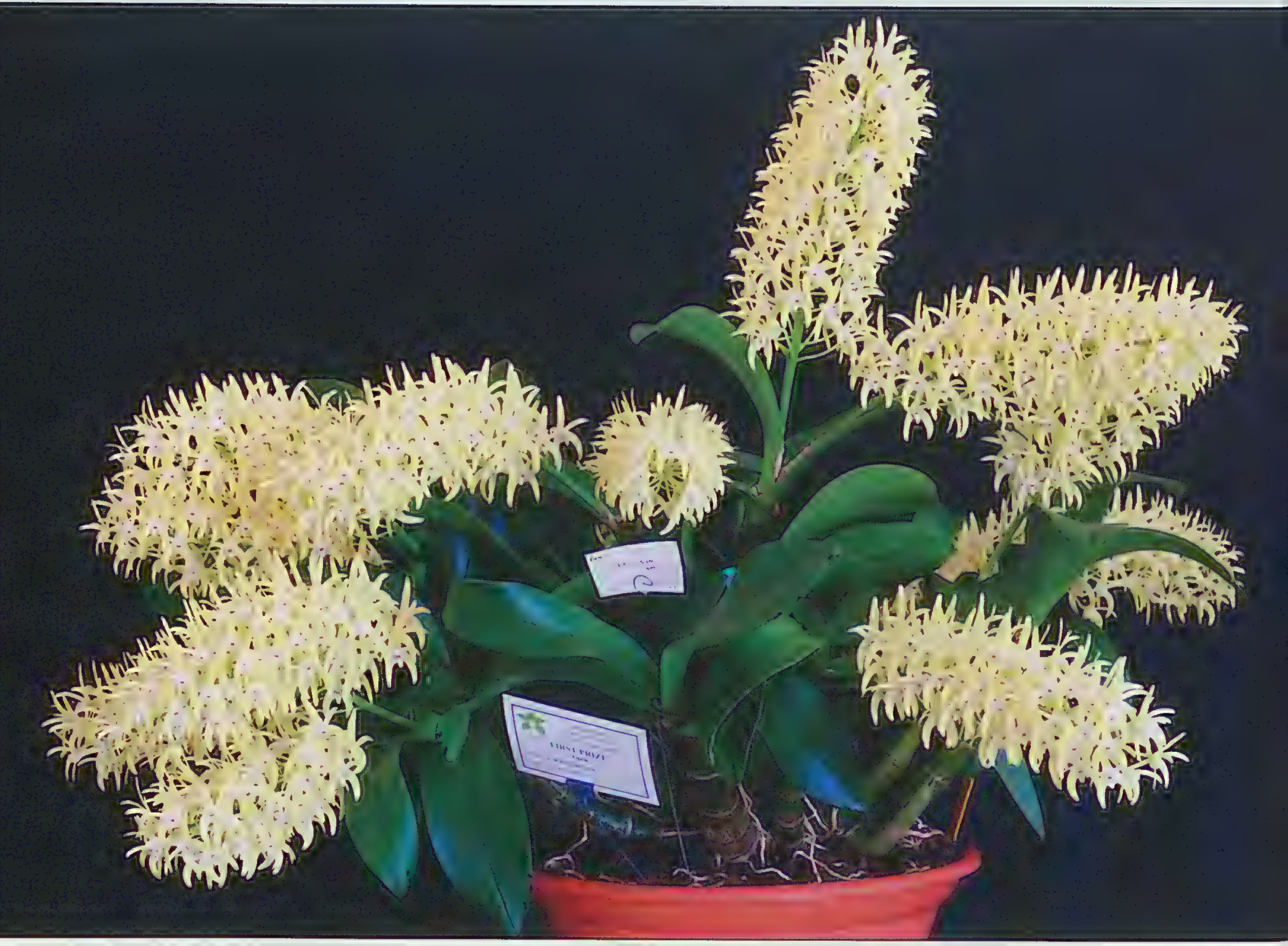
The **Victorian Australian Native Orchid Species of the Year** (sponsored by the Yarra Valley Orchid Society) was ***Dendrobium speciosum* 'Nifty'** HCC/OSCOV, grown by Barry and Beattie Khan of Bairnsdale. This is another one of the rare cases where the winner of a particular category had not received an OSCOV award this year, although the judges were unaware of this fact during judging (at the time of judging the nature of any awards and all cultivar names are withheld, so that the judges' decisions are based solely on the merit of the entries as shown by their photographs).



▲ Victorian Australian Native Species of the Year was ***Dendrobium speciosum* 'Nifty'** HCC/OSCOV, grown by Barry and Beattie Khan of Bairnsdale. *Photo: Barry Khan*

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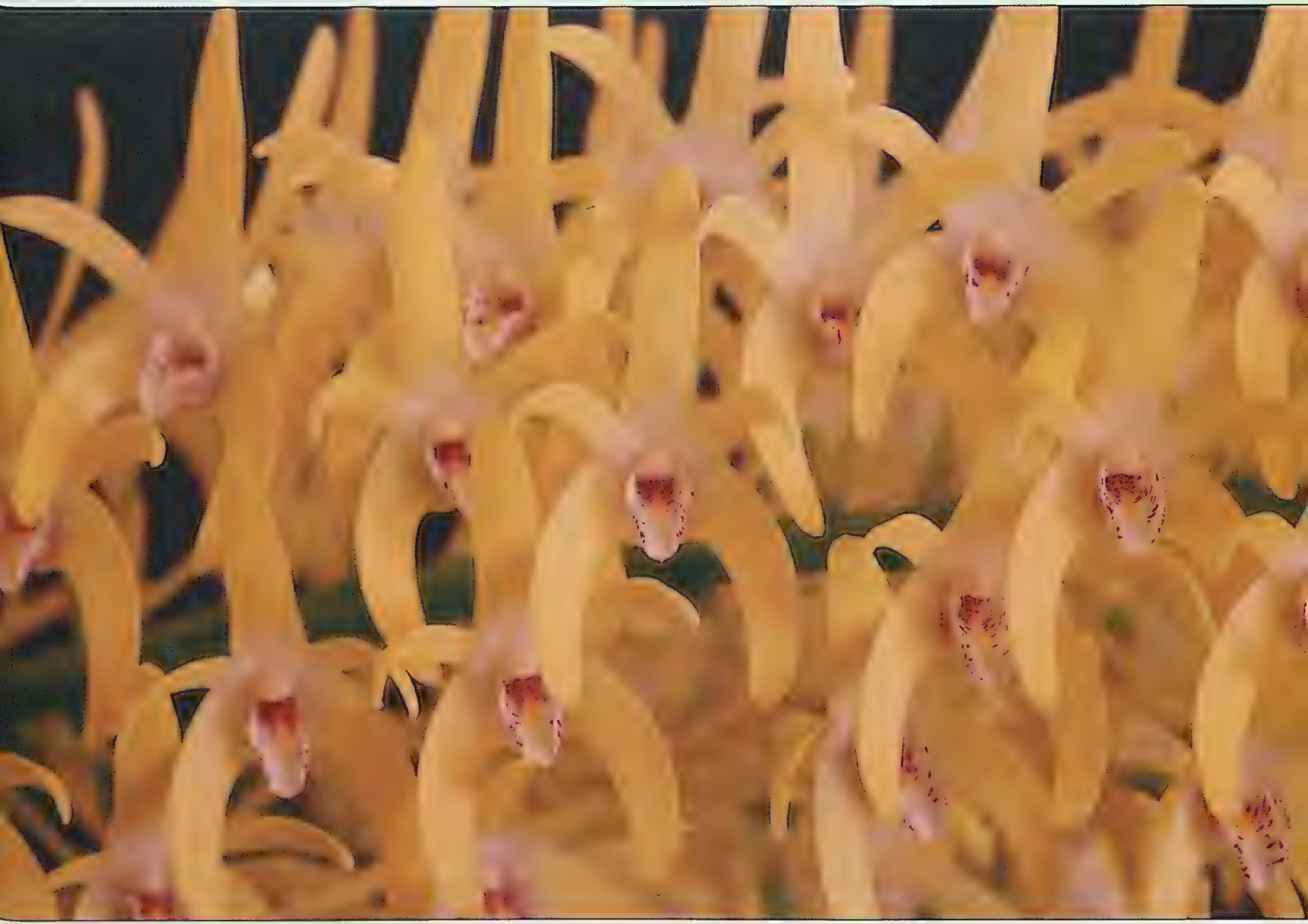

▲ *Dendrobium speciosum* **'Nifty'** HCC/OSCOV. *Photo: Barry Khan*

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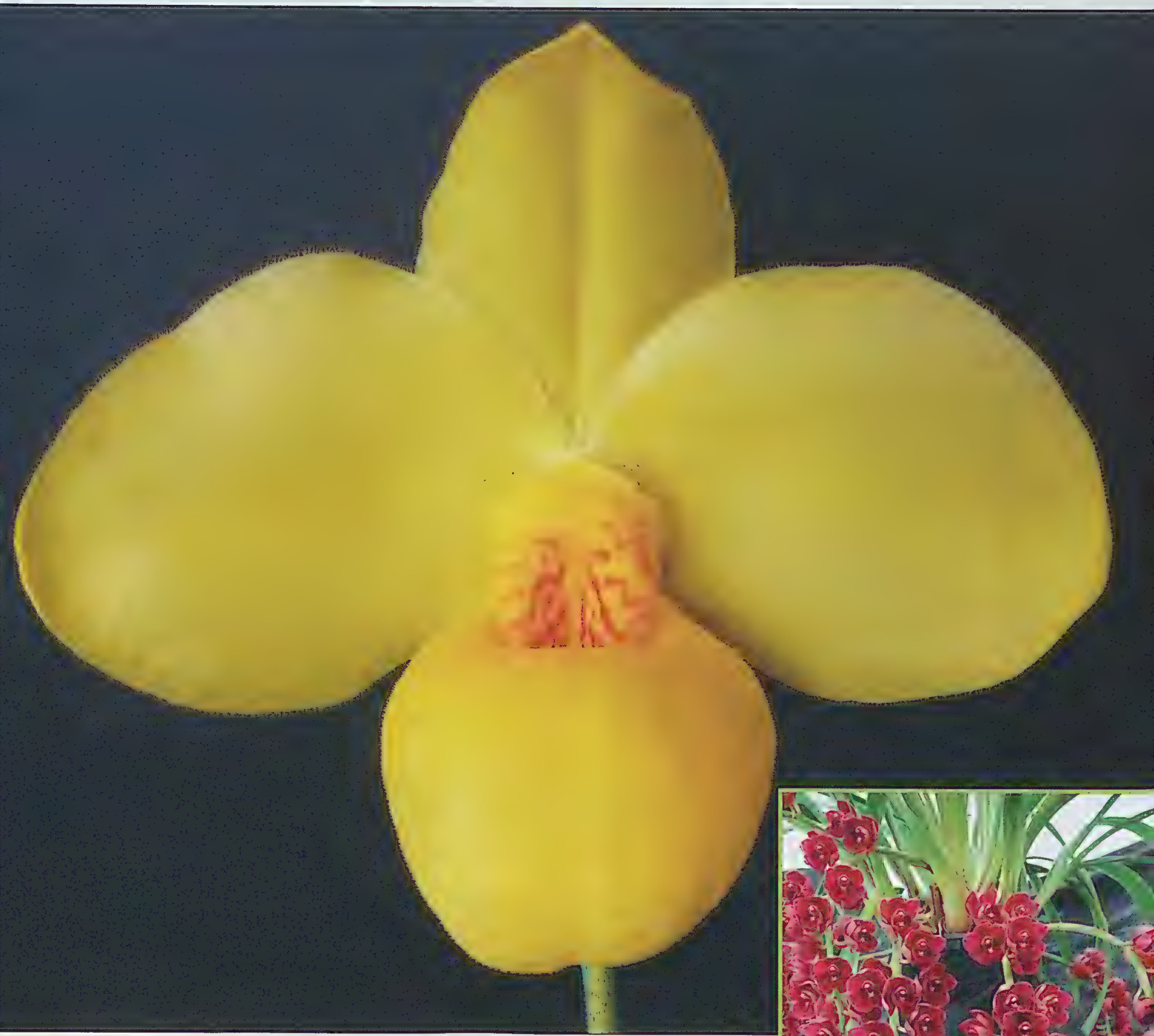
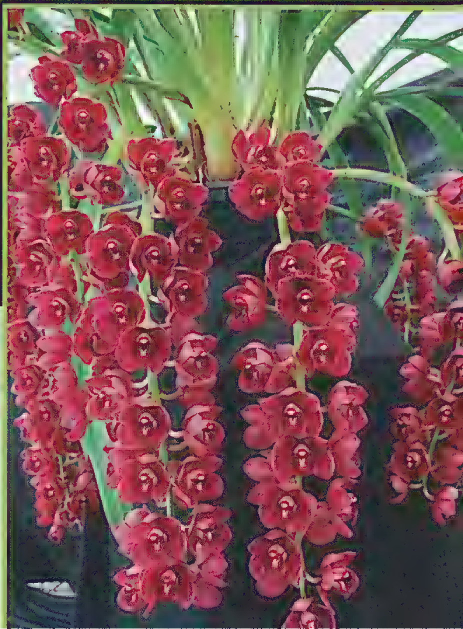
Victorian Paphiopedilum Hybrid of the Year (sponsored by the Ballarat Orchid Society) was ***Paphiopedilum*** **Franz Glanz 'Butterball'** HCC/OSCOV, grown by Michael Coker of Heidelberg. This plant also won the **Victorian Seedling of the Year – The Harold and Florence Coker Award** sponsored by Frances and Julian Coker.

Colin and Karen Gillespie of Devon Meadows Orchids won the **Victorian Cymbidium of the Year** (sponsored by the Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria) with ***Cymbidium*** **Francie Porter 'Enid'**.

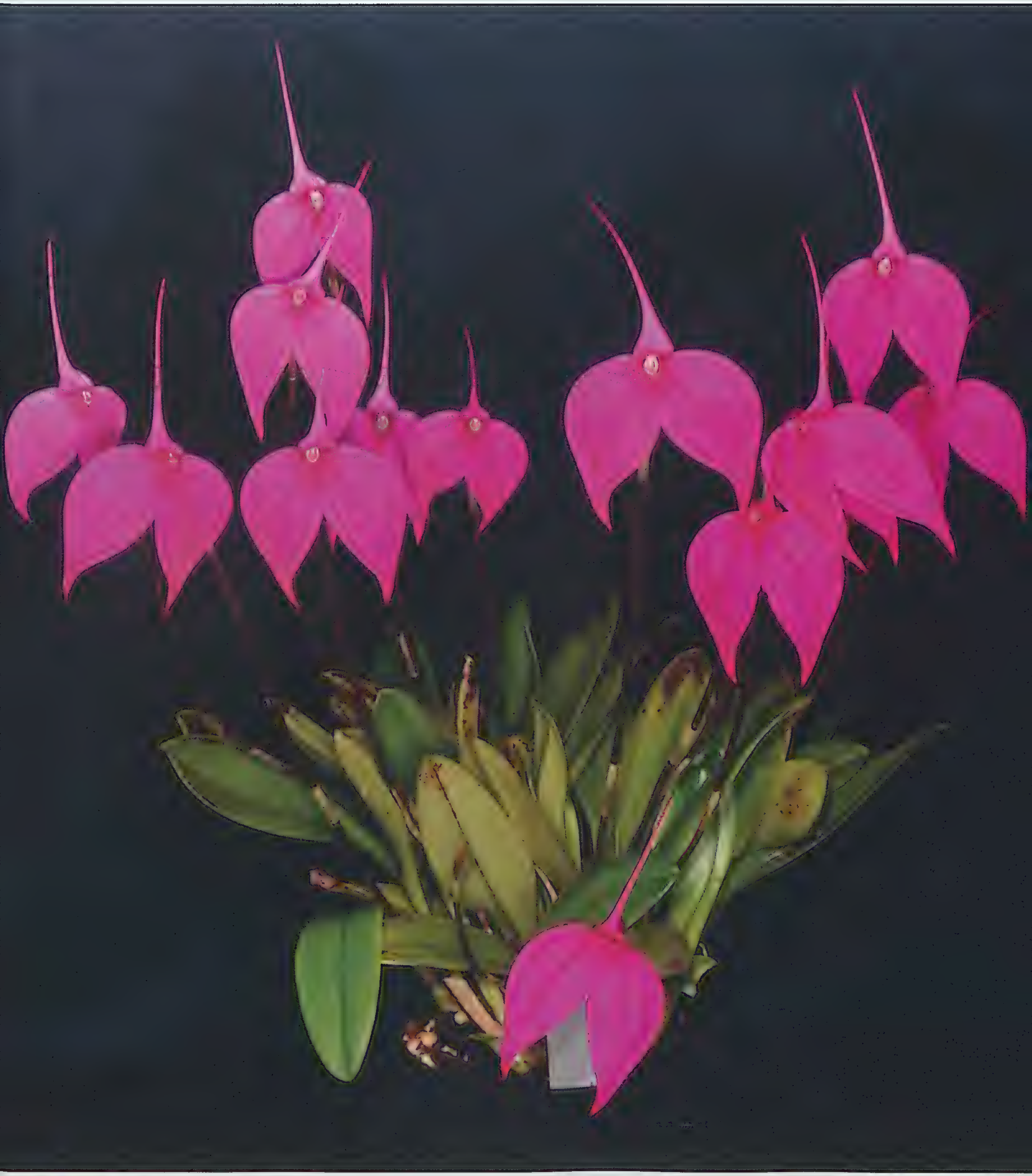
Pam Morris of Warrnambool with her plant ***Masdevallia*** **Red Flamingo 'Pam'** HCC/OSCOV won the **Victorian Masdevallia of the Year** (sponsored by Warrnambool and District Orchid Society).



▲ Victorian Paphiopedilum Hybrid of the Year and the Victorian Seedling of the Year – The Harold and Florence Coker Award - grown by Michael Coker of Heidelberg, was ***Paphiopedilum*** **Franz Glanz 'Butterball'** HCC/OSCOV. *Photo: Michael Coker*



▶ Victorian Cymbidium of the Year was won by Colin and Karen Gillespie of Devon Meadows Orchids with the plant ***Cymbidium*** **Francie Porter 'Enid'** HCC/OSCOV. *Photo: Colin Gillespie*



▲ Pam Morris Waterman of Warrnambool won Victorian Masdevallia of the Year with ***Masdevallia* Red Flamingo 'Pam'** HCC/OSCOV. *Photo: Michael Matthews*

The **Victorian Laeliinea of the Year** (sponsored by the Mid-Murray Orchid Club) was ***Cattleytonia* Dal's Toy 'Marilyn'** owned by Marilyn and Barry Larkin of Cranbourne.

Cory Haugh of Selby presented ***Paphiopedilum leucochilum* 'Cory'** HCC/OSCOV which won the **Victorian Paphiopedilum Species of the Year** (sponsored by the Stawell Orchid Society).

Another plant of Michael Cokers's was ***Cycnodes* Jumbo Mickey 'Jumbo Orchids'** HCC/OSCOV which won the **Victorian Any Other Hybrid of the Year** (sponsored by the North East Melbourne Orchid Society).

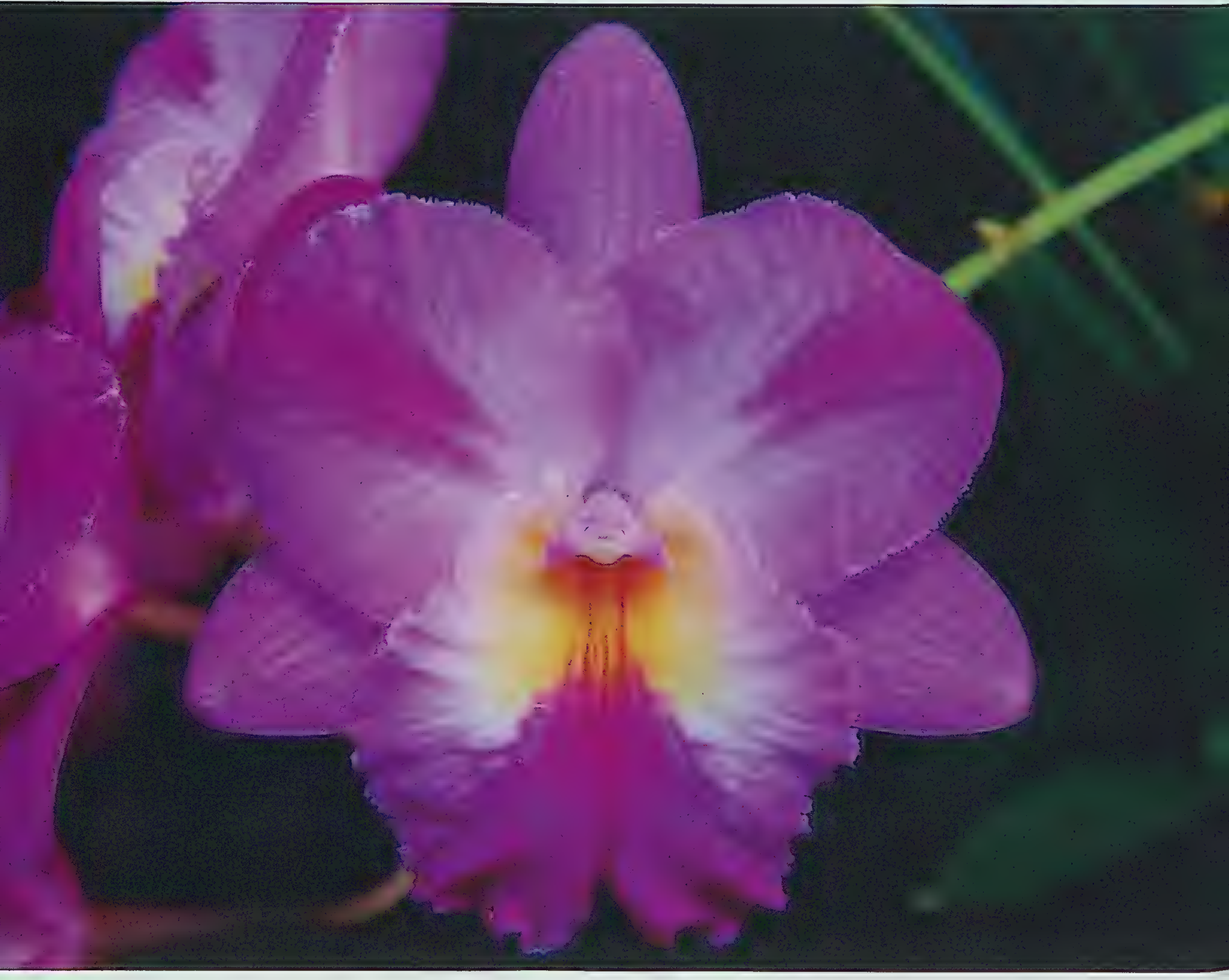
Clive and Agi Halls of Mt Beenak Orchids won the **Victorian Award of Quality of the Year** category (sponsored by the Ringwood Orchid Society), this time with ***Sarcochilus* Magic** AQ/OSCOV.

Although professional growers won only three awards in 2015, namely, Victorian Native Hybrid of the year (Victorian Orchid of the Year) and Victorian Cymbidium of the Year (Devon Meadows Orchids), the Victorian Award of Quality of the Year (Mt Beenak Orchids). Country growers won the categories for Victorian Masdevallia of the Year, Victorian Paphiopedilum Species of the Year, Victorian Best Cultured Hybrid of the Year, and Victorian Australian Native Species of the Year. Amateur growers from the Greater Melbourne area did a little better this year than in the past, winning the categories for the Victorian Species of the Year, Victorian Laeliinae Hybrid of the Year, Victorian Paphiopedilum Hybrid of the Year, and the Victorian Any Other Hybrid of the Year.

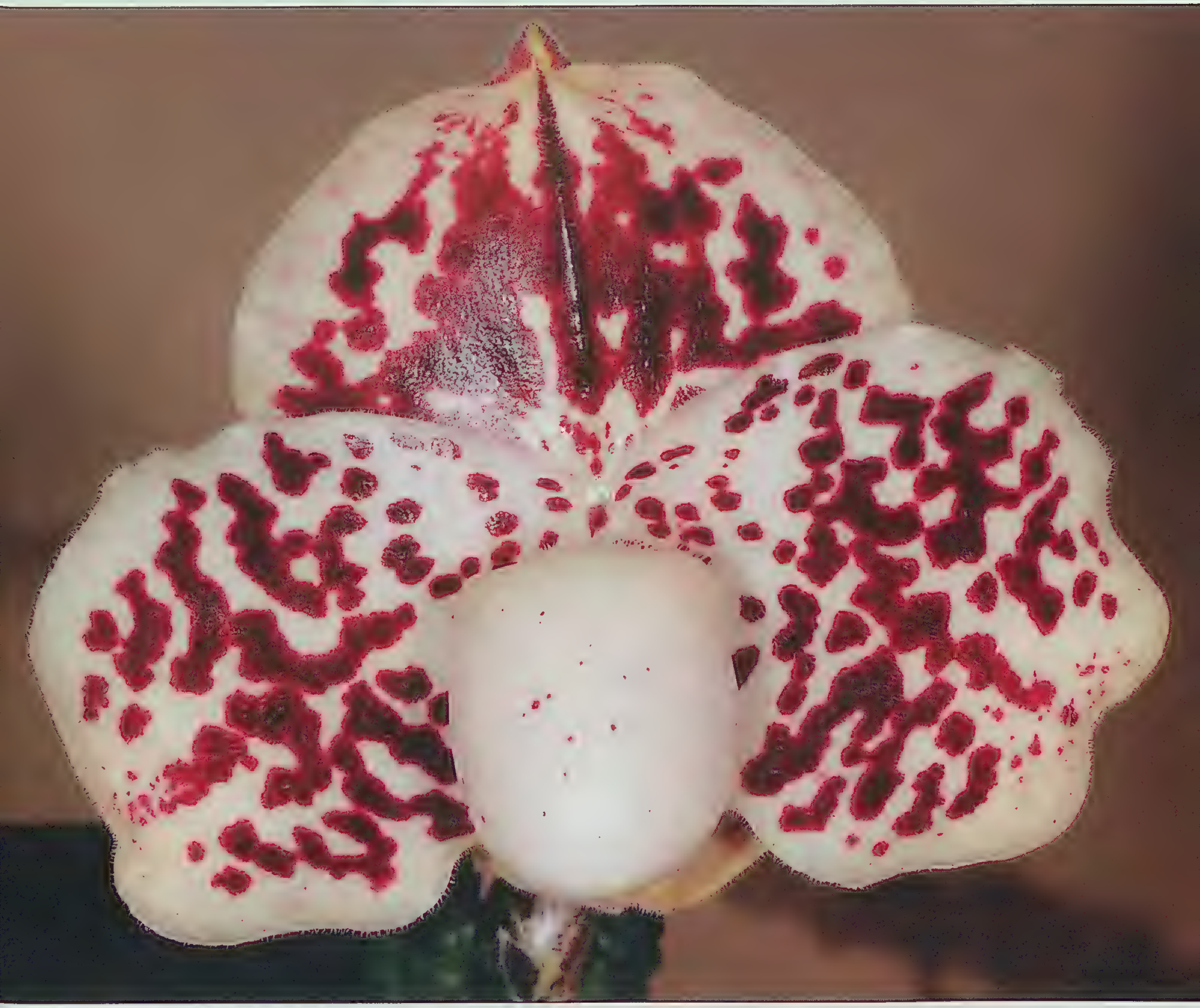
Considerably more awards were granted in 2015, but many growers did not complete their award 'picture' requirements before the 31st January 2016 cut-off date.

I thank the OSCOV Awards Secretary, Marilyn Larkin, for providing the photographs used in this article.

Meryl Early
Carrum Downs, Victoria
Email: swearly@bigpond.com



The Victorian Laeliinea of the Year was ***Cattleyatonia* Dal's Toy 'Marilyn'** shown by Marilyn and Barry Larkin of Cranbourne South. *Photo: Brendan Larkin*



▲ Cory Haugh of Selby grew the Victorian Paphiopedilum Species of the Year, namely, ***Paphiopedilum leucochilum* 'Cory'** HCC/OSCOV. *Photo: John Varigos*

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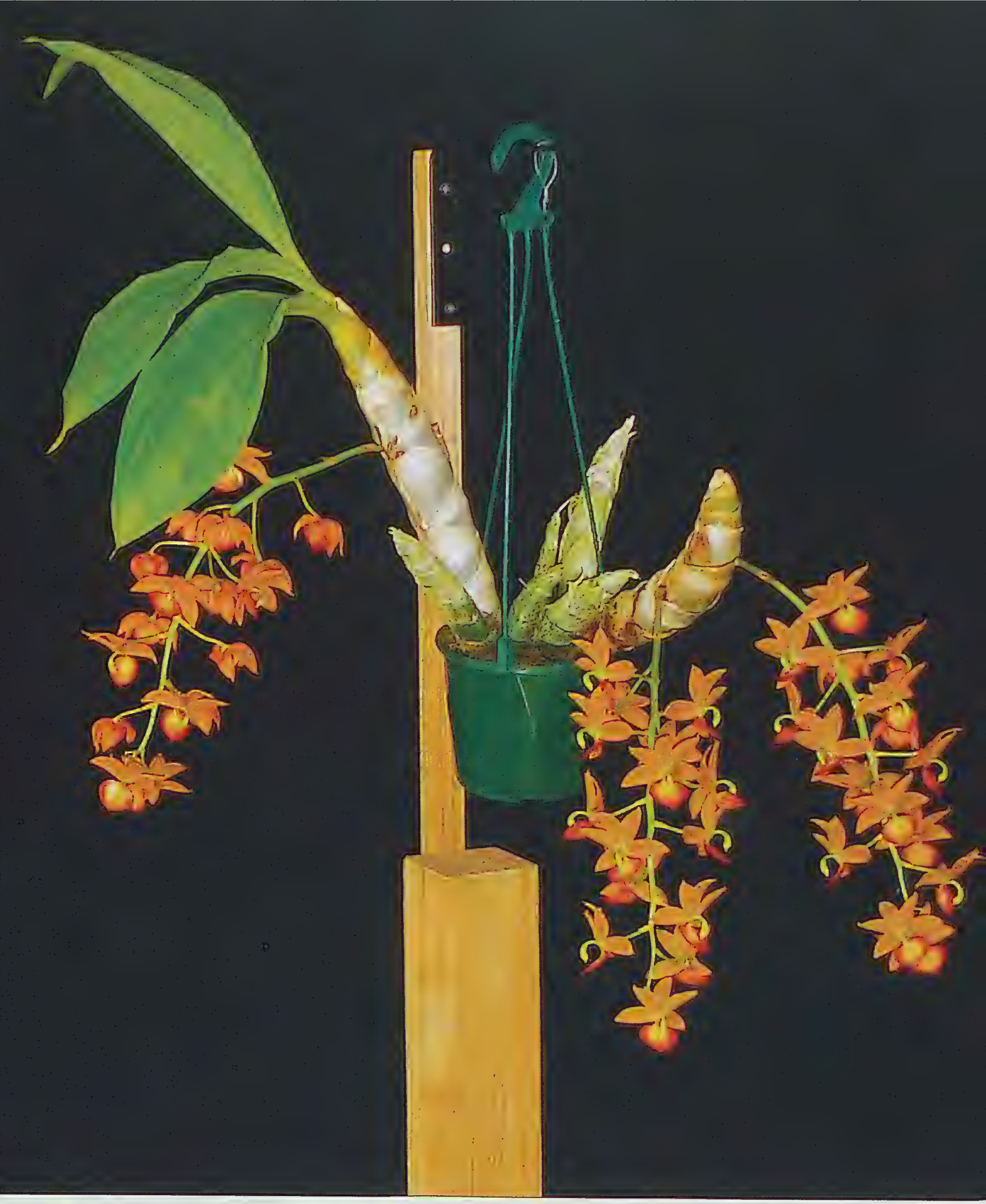
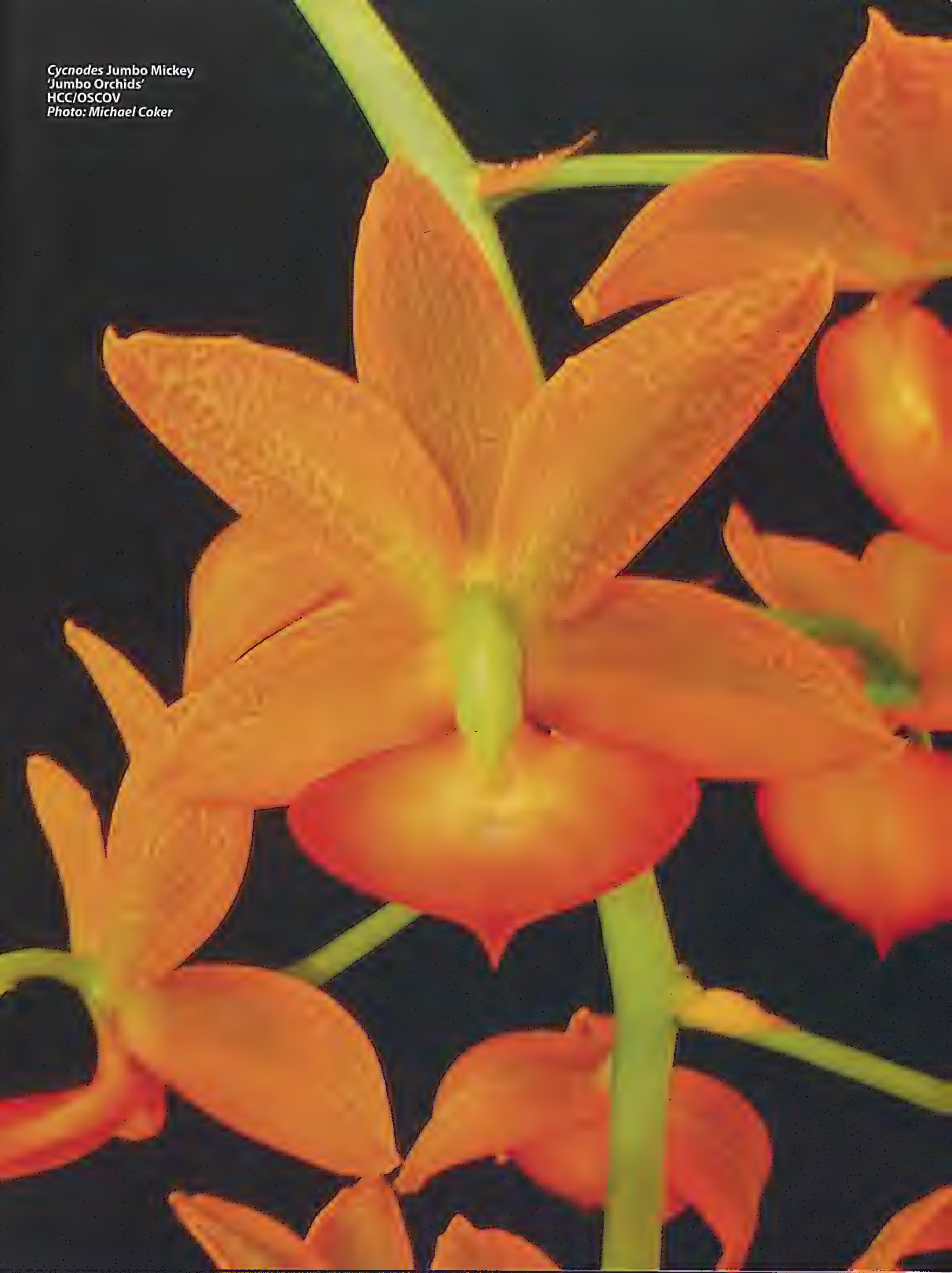
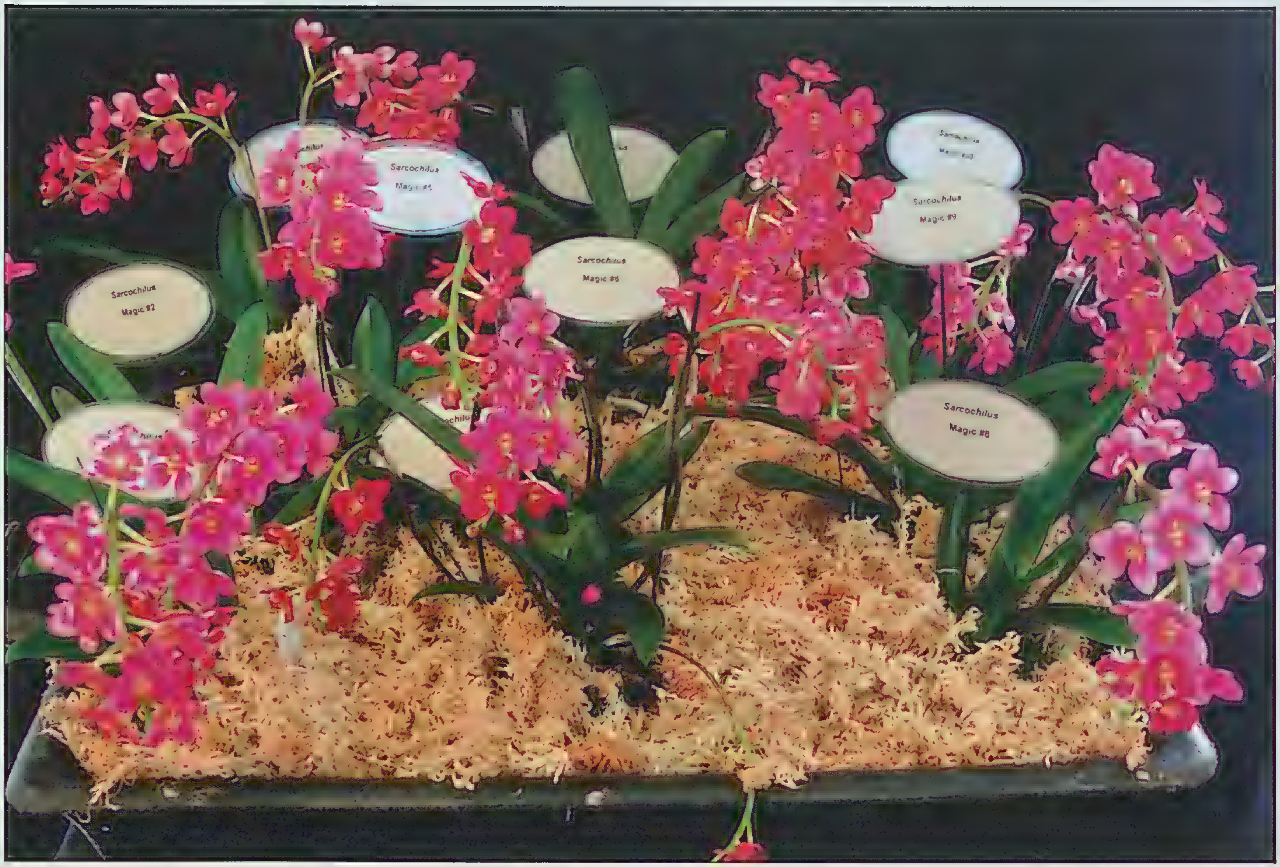
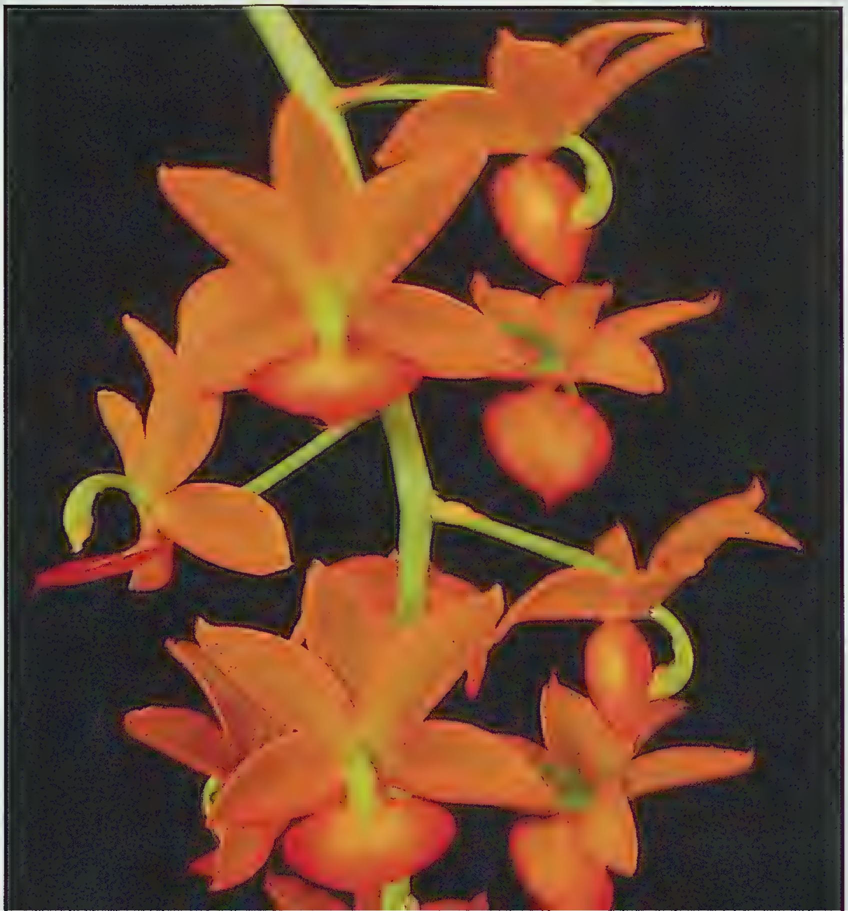


Cycnodes **Jumbo Mickey 'Jumbo Orchids'** HCC/OSCOV, grown by Michael Coker of Heidelberg was Victorian Any Other Hybrid of the Year. *Photo: Michael Coker*



Cycnodes Jumbo Mickey
'Jumbo Orchids'
HCC/OSCOV
Photo: Michael Coker





Clive and Agi Halls of Mt Beenak Orchids won the Victorian Award of Quality of the Year with ***Sarcochilus* Magic** AQ/OSCOV.
Photo: Clive Halls

***Cycnodes* Jumbo Mickey 'Jumbo Orchids'** HCC/OSCOV
Photo: Michael Coker

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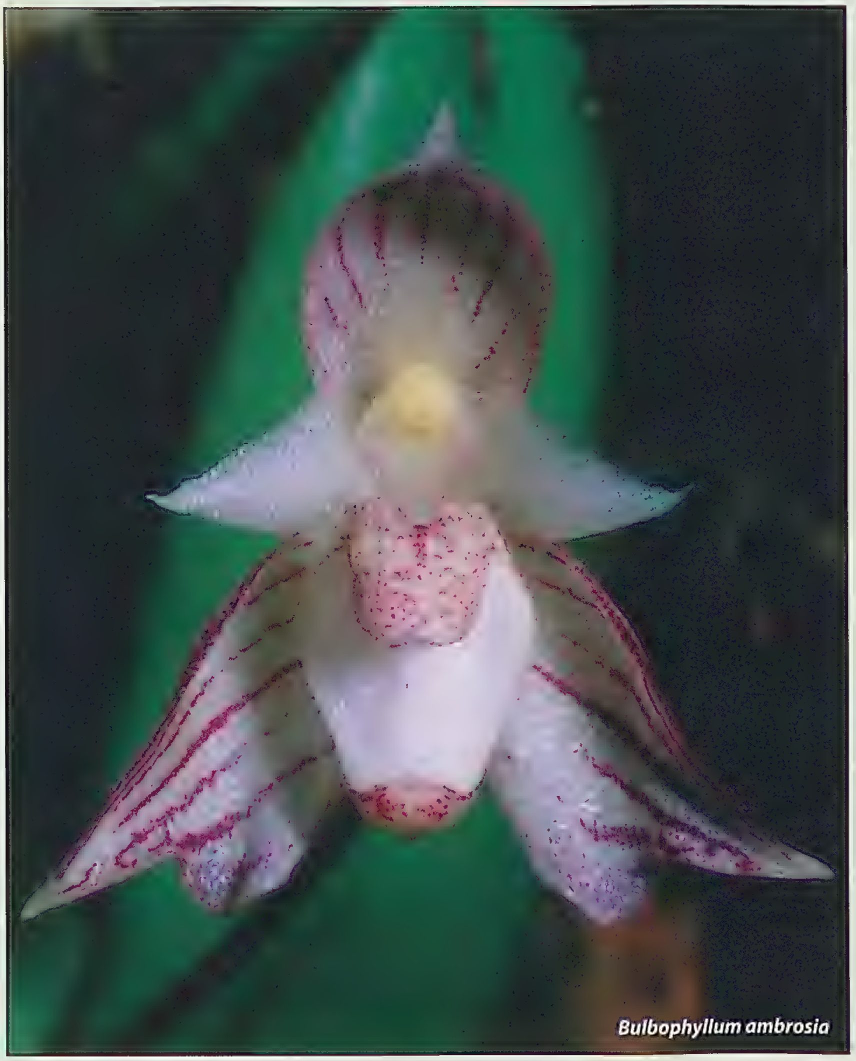
AOR 124

My Favourite Orchids: Four + One

Text and photos by Wolfgang Rysy

It is not an easy task to choose only 5 favourite orchid species or hybrids, especially after cultivating several hundred orchid plants over the last 40 years. I started as a beginner on an open window sill with *Paphiopedilum callosum* and *Cattleya bowringiana*. Later followed species of the genera *Aerides, Angraecum, Coelogyne, Dendrobium, Laelia, Odontoglossum, Oncidium* and many others, which were cultivated on a window sill, and later extended to the living room closed window (like in a miniature greenhouse) and later in a small greenhouse in the garden. In every growing area the space was limited and after a while you are looking for small and miniature orchids. So, I sought species from small-growing genera such as *Comparettia, Leptotes, Meiracyllium, Pleurothallis, Sigmatostalix, Zygostates* – and last but not least *Bulbophyllum*.

It took more than 10 years, before I developed my special interest in the genus *Bulbophyllum*. The main reasons are: many of the *Bulbophyllum* species are small growing; it is the orchid genus with the most species (more than 1,800) and therefore there are many very different species, which vary in plant habit as well as in size, shape and colour of the flowers. Moreover, there are not so many collectors of *Bulbophyllum* species worldwide, which makes the enjoyment for them especially interesting. At the present time I have a collection of more than 200 species – and out of these I have chosen 4 species, which grow successfully under my temperate to warm cultural conditions, each of them with a different special charm.



Bulbophyllum ambrosia

Additionally, my fifth favourite orchid is a hardy ground orchid, a hybrid, which prospers more, from year to year in the wet area around the small pond in my garden. The culture is very easy: it needs nearly no special care – and light and water come from Mother Nature.

1. *Bulbophyllum ambrosia*

(Hance) Schltr.

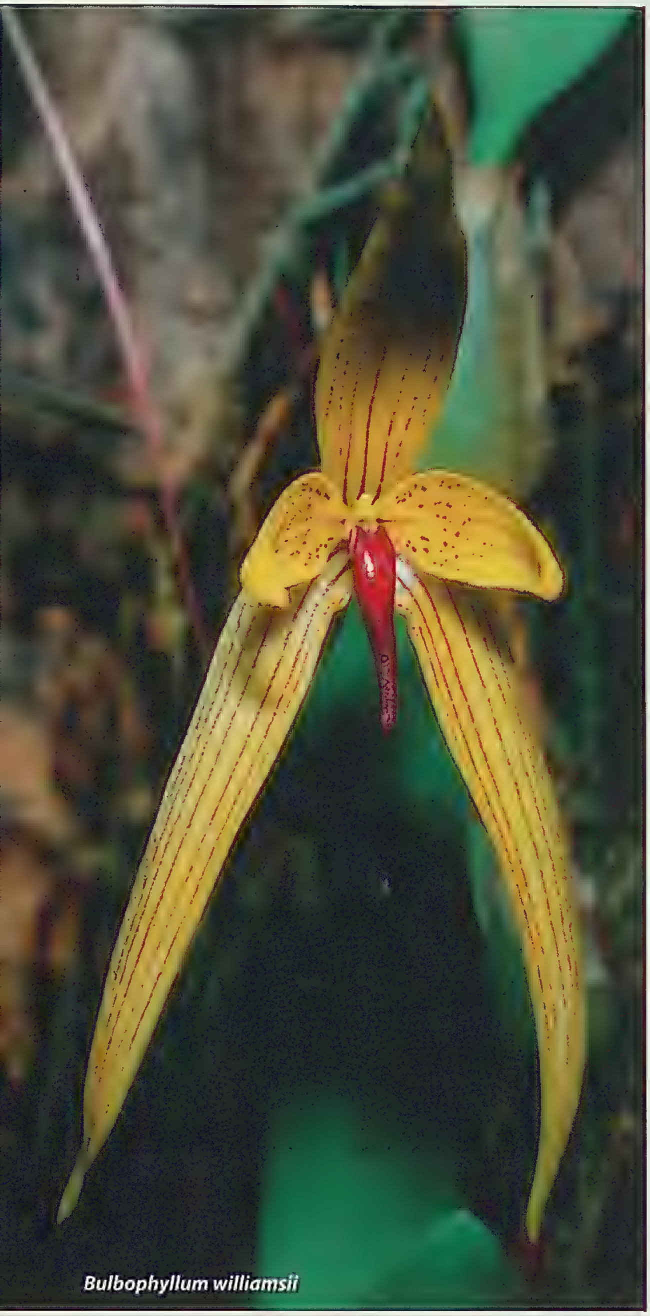
(1919)

This little species is one of the few *Bulbophyllum* species, which has a pleasant fragrance, in contrary to some others like *Bulbophyllum nymphopolitanum*, which stinks strongly like rotten fish or meat. Look to the species' name: Latin *ambrosia* = nectar of the Roman gods, because the flowers are exceptionally fragrant like "Ambrosia".

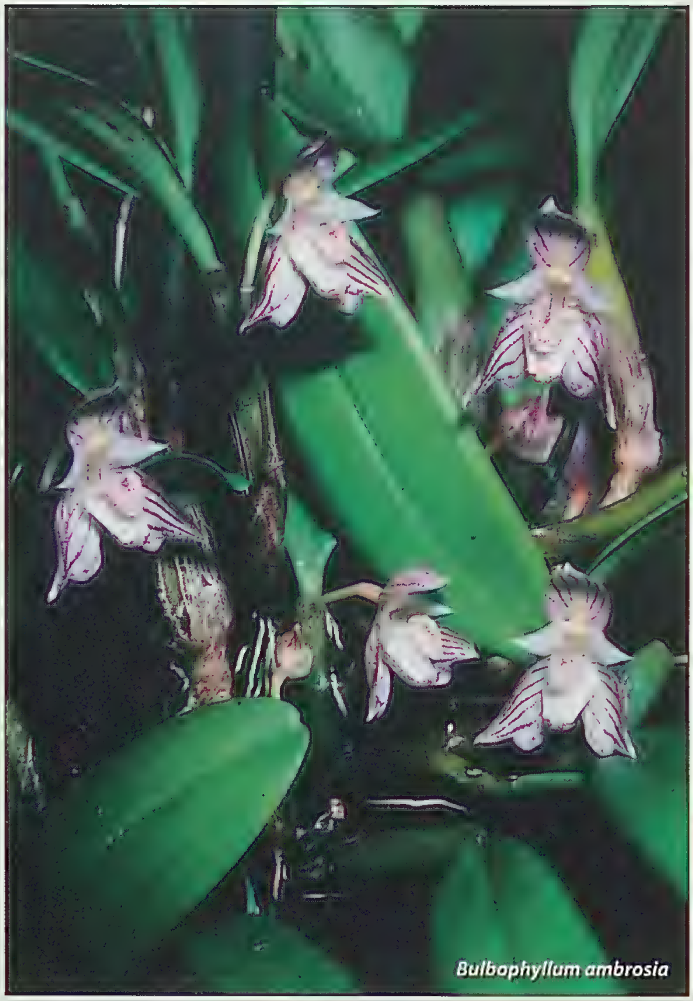
The cylindrical pseudobulbs (2-5.5 cm long and 0.7-1 cm across) are spaced 3-5 cm apart along the branching and partly pendent rhizome. The single leaf is leathery, elliptical and 4-10 cm long and 1.8-2.5 cm wide. The usual single, attractive flower of 1.5-2 cm diameter grows on a 6-8 cm long peduncle borne at the base of old and new pseudobulbs.

During my culture of nearly 20 years it grows to a large specimen and only twice I have noticed two flowers at the top of one peduncle. The sepals are striped reddish purple on a crème-coloured background. The acuminated petals are uniformly white in colour. The lip is turned like a semicircle; the underside is white and the upper side is crème-coloured with small reddish purple dots.

The distribution is from Vietnam to Southern China. It flowers during winter time. A single flower blooms only about one week, but a large plant opens its many flowers during a time span of about one month.



Bulbophyllum williamsii



Bulbophyllum ambrosia

2. *Bulbophyllum williamsii* Hawkes (1956)

Some years ago I collected some very similar *Bulbophyllum* species, which I transferred into a new section *Elassoglossum* Rysy (2007) with *Bulbophyllum elassoglossum* Siegerist (1991) as the type species. The peculiar flower behaviour makes this section unique: the single flowers are open only in the early morning; during the afternoon and in the night they are closed; next morning they are open again. This procedure will be repeated during the whole flowering period of nearly one week. At this time about seven known species are known, and all of these are native to the Philippines.

Bulbophyllum williamsii was named in honour of the botanist L.O. Williams, who described this species in 1938, but gave to it a non valid name. The nearly pear-shaped, 2 cm long pseudobulbs are spaced 1.5-3.5 cm along the rhizome. The single leaf is narrow-elliptic, up to 6 cm long and 1.2 cm wide. The up to 12 cm long and very thin peduncle is decorated with a nice single flower of 7-8 cm diameter. The sepals and petals carry on a yellow background in longitudinal direction lines of small red dots. The fleshy, narrow, acuminated and 1 cm long lip is uniformly dark red.

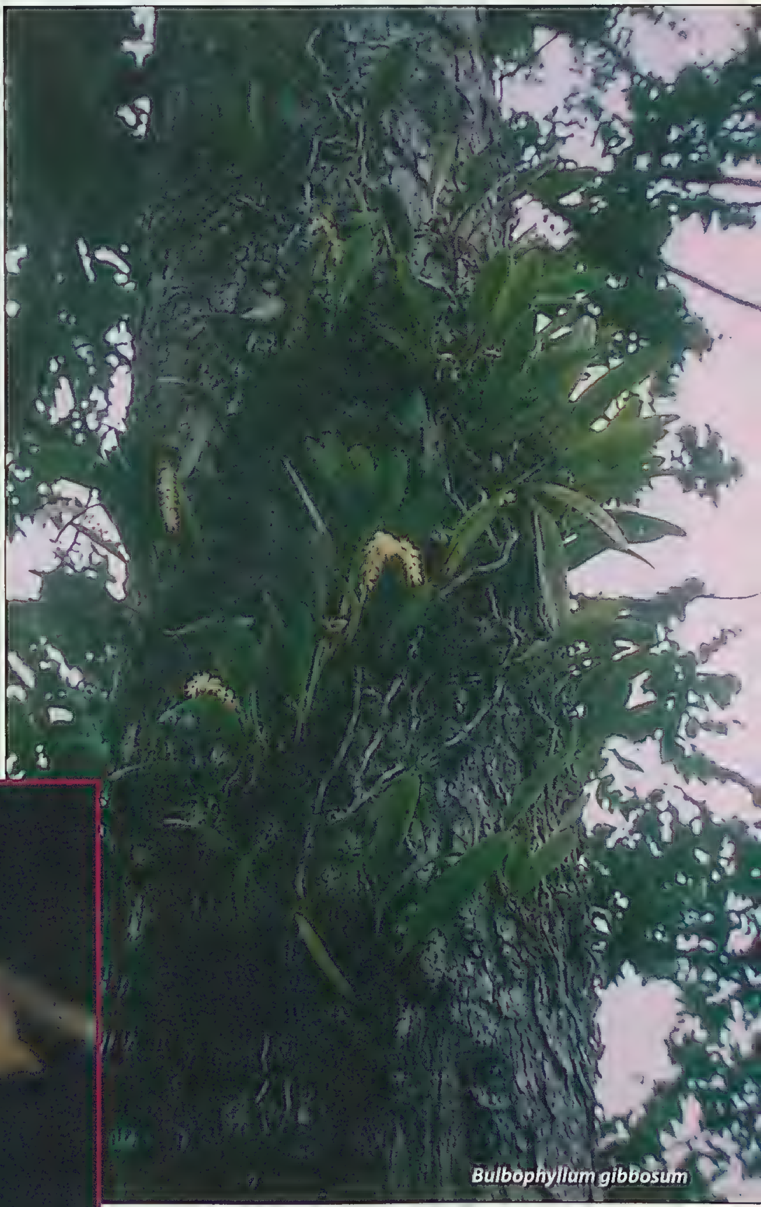
The flowering period is irregular and flowers appear throughout the year. It grows at an elevation of about 1,000 metres, only on the Philippine island of Mindanao.

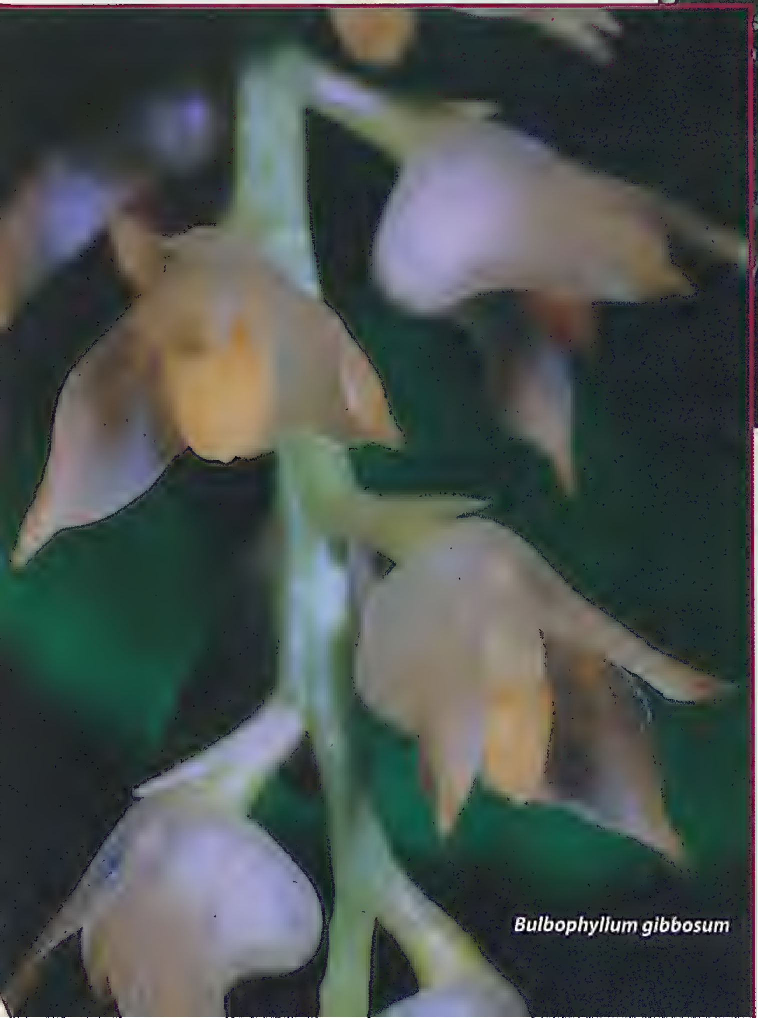
3. *Bulbophyllum gibbosum* (Bl.) Lindl. (1830)

This species was one of my first *Bulbophyllum* species. I first found it in Bedugul, in Bali, Indonesia nearly 20 years ago. It was growing on a big tree at a height of about 4 metres. It is always interesting to observe orchid plants in their native environment. This gives hints for the mode of cultivation at home. For me, it was possible to buy this species in a nursery. I put it on a piece of cork, where it is still growing, after more than 15 years. It is not flowering every year, but at least once every three years.

The miniature pseudobulbs are about 3 mm in diameter and are spaced about 1-2 cm apart along the rhizome. The oblong leaf is 20-25 cm long and 1.5-2.5 cm wide. The inflorescence is about 25 cm long and more or less arching, bearing up to 50 flowers. It is typical that it grows together with the new shoot enveloped by a large sheath. The flowers are about 1 cm in diameter and have pale yellow sepals and petals and a dark yellow lip.

The flowering time in my culture and on Bali too, is summer; inflorescences last for about 10 days. The distribution is from Western Malaysia to Sumatra, Java and Bali from sea level up to 2,500 m elevation.


Bulbophyllum gibbosum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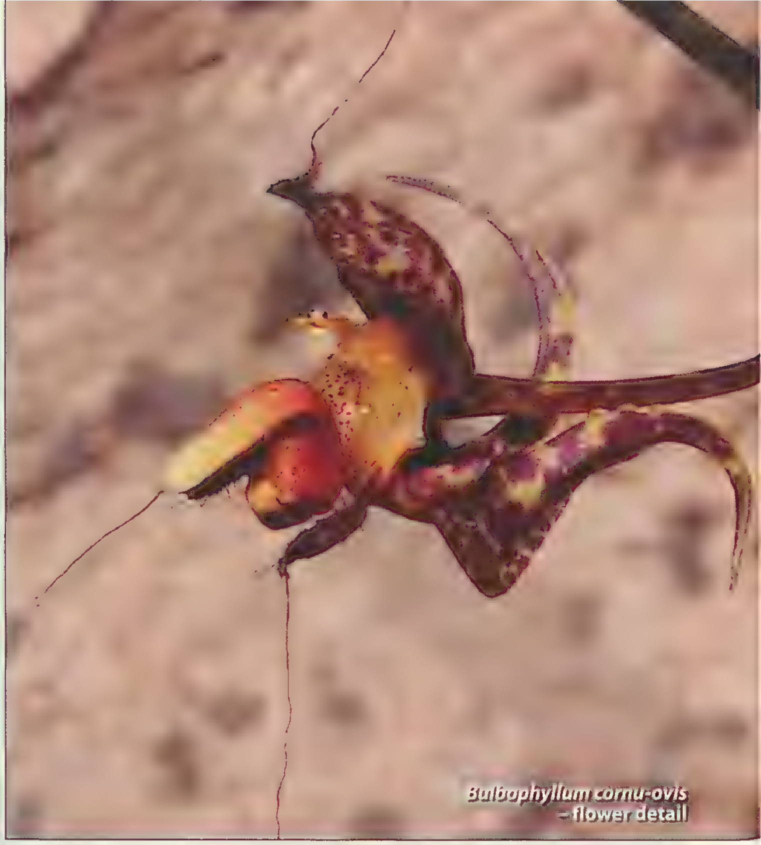
4. *Bulbophyllum cornu-ovis* Rysy (2011)

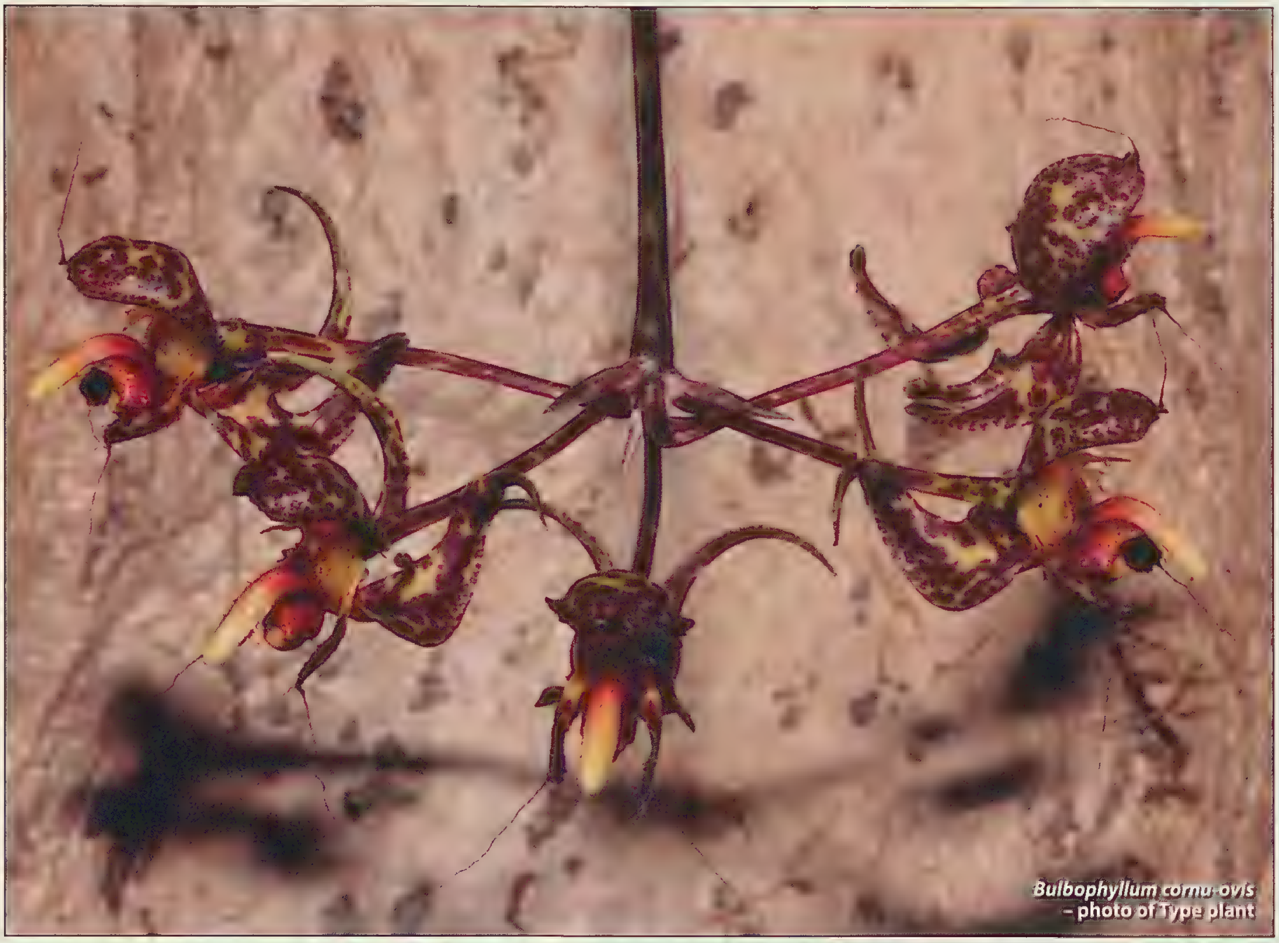
It is always a surprise, if in the greenhouse flowers an orchid, especially a *Bulbophyllum* species, which is still unknown to science. I was lucky to get such a plant, and to discover that it was an undescribed species. The flower shape is so unique that I was astonished that it was not treated in the orchid literature, and even specialists did not see before such a peculiar flower. I derived the scientific name from Latin *cornus* = horn and *ovis* = sheep, because the lateral sepals look like horns of the male North-American thick-horned sheep.

The nearly globular pseudobulbs (about 1.5 cm across) are spaced 0.5-2 cm apart along the rhizome. The single leaf is narrowly oblong, 10-14 cm long and 3-4.5 cm wide. A specialty is that young leaves carry dark purple blotches in irregular cross stripes. The umbellate inflorescence on a peduncle 14-19 cm long bears 3-10 flowers. The very unusually shaped flowers have a diameter of 2-2.5 cm.

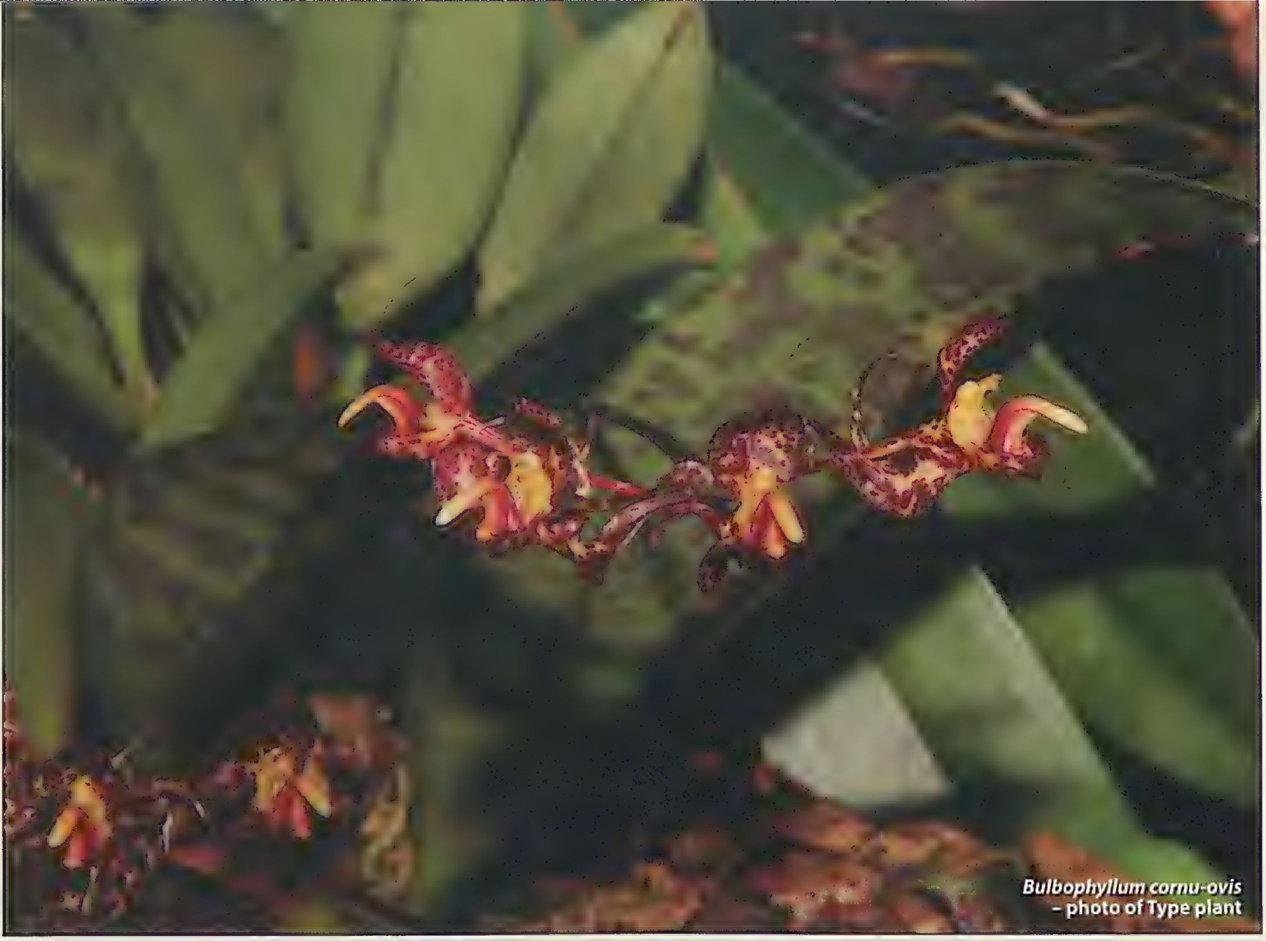
The flowering time is spring. All flowers of an inflorescence open at once and last for one week. The exact distribution area is unknown, but possibly this species is native on Sumatra, Indonesia.



Bulbophyllum cornu-ovis – flower detail



Bulbophyllum cornu-ovis – photo of Type plant



Bulbophyllum cornu-ovis
- photo of Type plant

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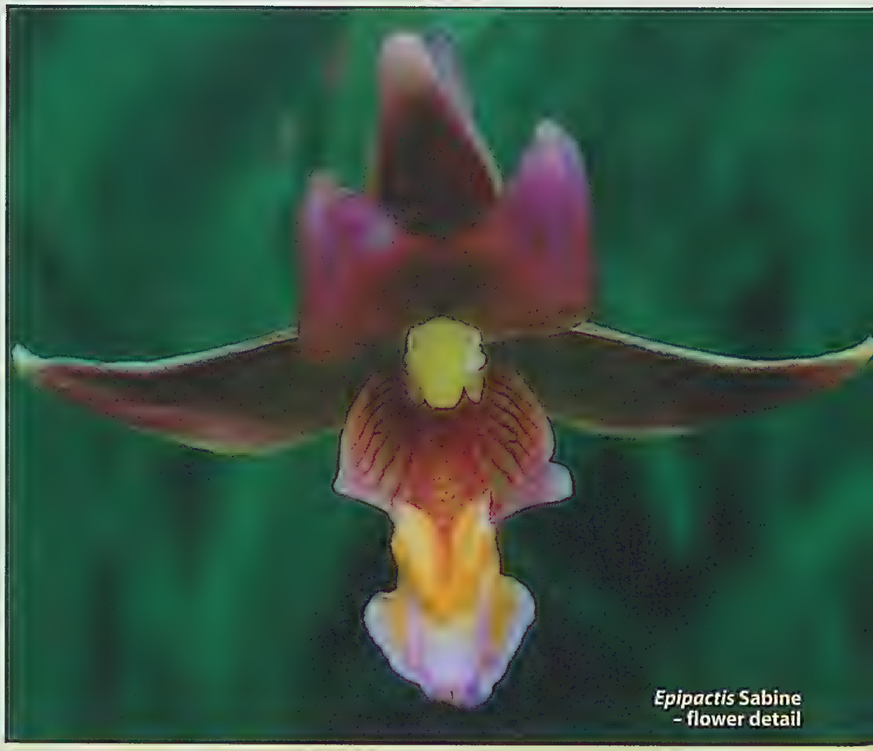
5. *Epipactis* Sabine

This artificial primary hybrid was made in 1981, by the German orchid grower W. Frosch, which is a cross between *Epipactis palustris* (L.) Crantz (1769) native in Europe, and *Epipactis gigantea* Douglas ex Hooker (1839) from Northwest-America. About 15 years ago I got, from W. Frosch, a small piece of rhizome of *Epipactis* Sabine with 1 or 2 shoots. I planted this small piece carefully in the wet zone of my little pond in the garden. This hybrid is very vigorous and has formed at this time a large plant with more than 150 shoots, which are able to flower. A quarter of my pond border is now occupied by this attractive orchid. During the flowering time in summer it gives a remarkable display especially together with its reflected image in the water.

The annually produced stems with the inflorescences reach a height of 50-80 cm. The inflorescence consists of up to 15 flowers, each with a diameter of about 3 cm. The flower shape and colour are in the midst between the parent species. The flower spectacle in the garden lasts only 2-3 weeks, unfortunately. I could not observe any fertile seed capsules in late summer, so it is not possible that this hybrid is able to leave the garden. In autumn all the stems wither, and the plant rhizome outlasts the cold winter time underground. ■


Epipactis Sabine – flower detail

Wolfgang Rysy
Noetherstrasse 5 a
91058 Erlangen
Germany
Email: Rysy-Erlangen@t-online.de

Epipactis Sabine – in the author's garden in Germany

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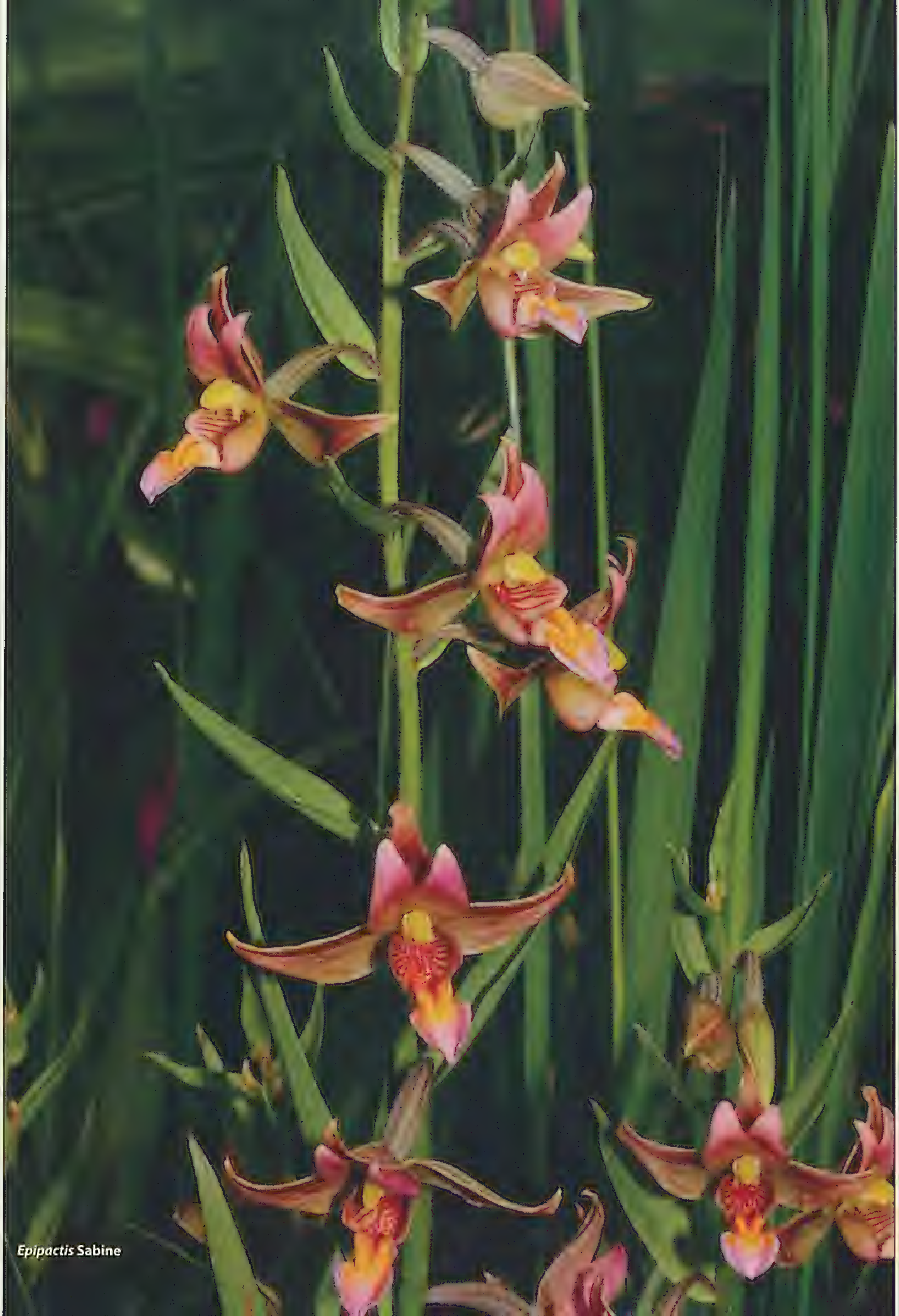
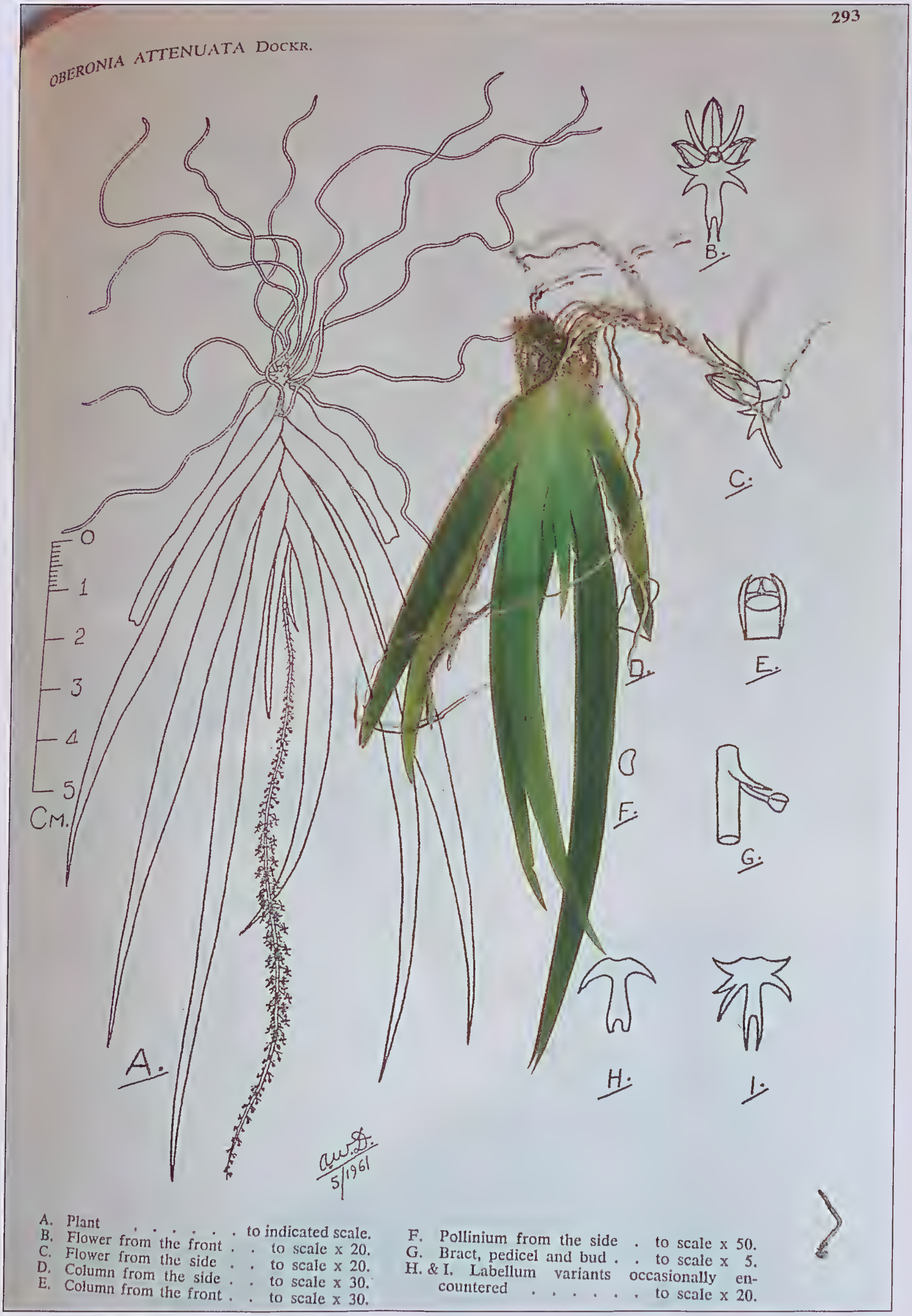


Epipactis Sabine



293

OBERONIA ATTENUATA DOCKR.

A. Plant . . . . . . to indicated scale.
B. Flower from the front . . to scale x 20.
C. Flower from the side . . to scale x 20.
D. Column from the side . . to scale x 30.
E. Column from the front . . to scale x 30.
F. Pollinium from the side . to scale x 50.
G. Bract, pedicel and bud . . to scale x 5.
H. & I. Labellum variants occasionally encountered . . . . . . to scale x 20.

Oberonia attenuata Mossman Gorge, Qld – plant from 2006, sitting next to Dockrill's drawing from *Australian Indigenous Orchids* (photo: D.P. Banks)

Oberonia attenuata rediscovered!

by David Banks

For those with a long and deep interest in some of our more obscure Australian native botanical orchid species, the name ***Oberonia attenuata*** may ring a few bells.

This enigmatic epiphytic species was described by the iconic Alick Dockrill in the *North Queensland Naturalist* in December 1960, from a plant found in Mossman Gorge (documented at the time as "Mossman River district") - located in the southern part of Daintree National Park, 80 kilometres north of Cairns, Queensland. In Dockrill's 1969 original edition of *Australian Indigenous Orchids*, he describes it as a "rather rare pendulous plant which grows into very small tufts", and growing "on trees in lowland rainforests, preferably in gorges or near watercourses". The specific name *attenuata* refers to its thin, narrow and pointed leaves.

It has been given the common name of "Mossman Fairy Orchid" (Oberon was "king of the fairies" in medieval and Renaissance literature), even though it always amuses me when common names are applied to very rare plants.

The distribution quoted is from between the Russell River and the Bloomfield River – in south-eastern Cape York Peninsula, north Queensland. In Dockrill's 1992 revision of his opus, the distribution is slightly broadened, without explanation, by amending the southern limit to the Johnstone River.

I was fortunate to host Alick Dockrill at my home in September 1994, as ANOS Sydney Group flew him down from his Atherton home to present two lectures as a special dedicated lecture night. Alick gave comprehensive accounts of "Australia's Tropical Terrestrial Orchids" and "Australian Sarcanthinae". It was Alick's first visit to Sydney in over three decades. After the meeting, a group of us headed back to our place for an after party supper, with Alick quickly becoming captivated by comedian Rowan Atkinson's humour! What a memorable evening! Over the weekend, we visited many orchid collections; saw many terrestrial orchid species locally as well as spending a full day hunting down various native orchids in the Blue Mountains, NSW. What a knowledgeable and very humble and missed gentleman (1915-2011).

I got to ask Alick about this distinctive *Oberonia*, as there were some that thought it may have been a species from New Guinea – where similar species do occur, and that somehow location data had been mixed up. (Like what happened years ago with the Indonesian *Vanda tricolor* being "found" in the Northern Territory, and the PNG species *Dendrobium capituliflorum* & *Dendrobium johnsoniae* "occurring" in North Queensland). Apart from its pendulous habit and mid to dark green leaves, it also has a very distinct three-lobed labellum (with each lobe subsequently divided into two parts), unlike any other Australian *Oberonia* species. Interestingly, the informative "Australian Tropical Rainforest Orchids" (Australian National Herbarium) website says "also occurs in New Guinea", without reference. All the published orchid books pertaining to the orchids of Papua New Guinea since 1960 (including Andree Millar and Peter O'Byrne) have failed to mention this species.

Alick told me that the original plant was collected by a friend in Mossman Gorge in 1959. He only saw one plant. His friend took him back to Mossman Gorge in May 1961, the year after it was described, where they found only "two or three plants". Alick collected a flowering growth of one of those plants. It is the same specimen used to furnish his line drawing that appears in both editions of his book. To my knowledge, no photographs have ever been published, of either a plant and especially of any flowers.

It seems the distribution was hearsay, as Dockrill assumed it may occur in similar habitats within the range he listed. I don't think he wanted to draw too much attention to Mossman Gorge either, as that location (even though it covers a vast area, with much of it quite inaccessible) is not mentioned in either edition of his book. Alick had not seen a live plant of this species since 1961, and I doubt many others had either.

It got to the point that this species had not been relocated, and was subsequently listed as possibly extinct or extinct in some books (over 50 years since a sighting), and official Australian government websites.

Fast forward to September 2006, and out of the blue a friend sent me down a "special plant" off a fallen moss-covered limb in Mossman Gorge. Two plants were found. My friend and I had no doubt this was the long lost *Oberonia attenuata*! One plant was posted to the National Herbarium but vanished in the mail. The base of my plant (that was not in bloom) was damaged, but I tried to grow it in my glasshouse, hoping to bloom it to prove my confident suspicions. A flowering plant would also provide the verification to take this species off the sadly growing "extinct" list of Australian flora and fauna.

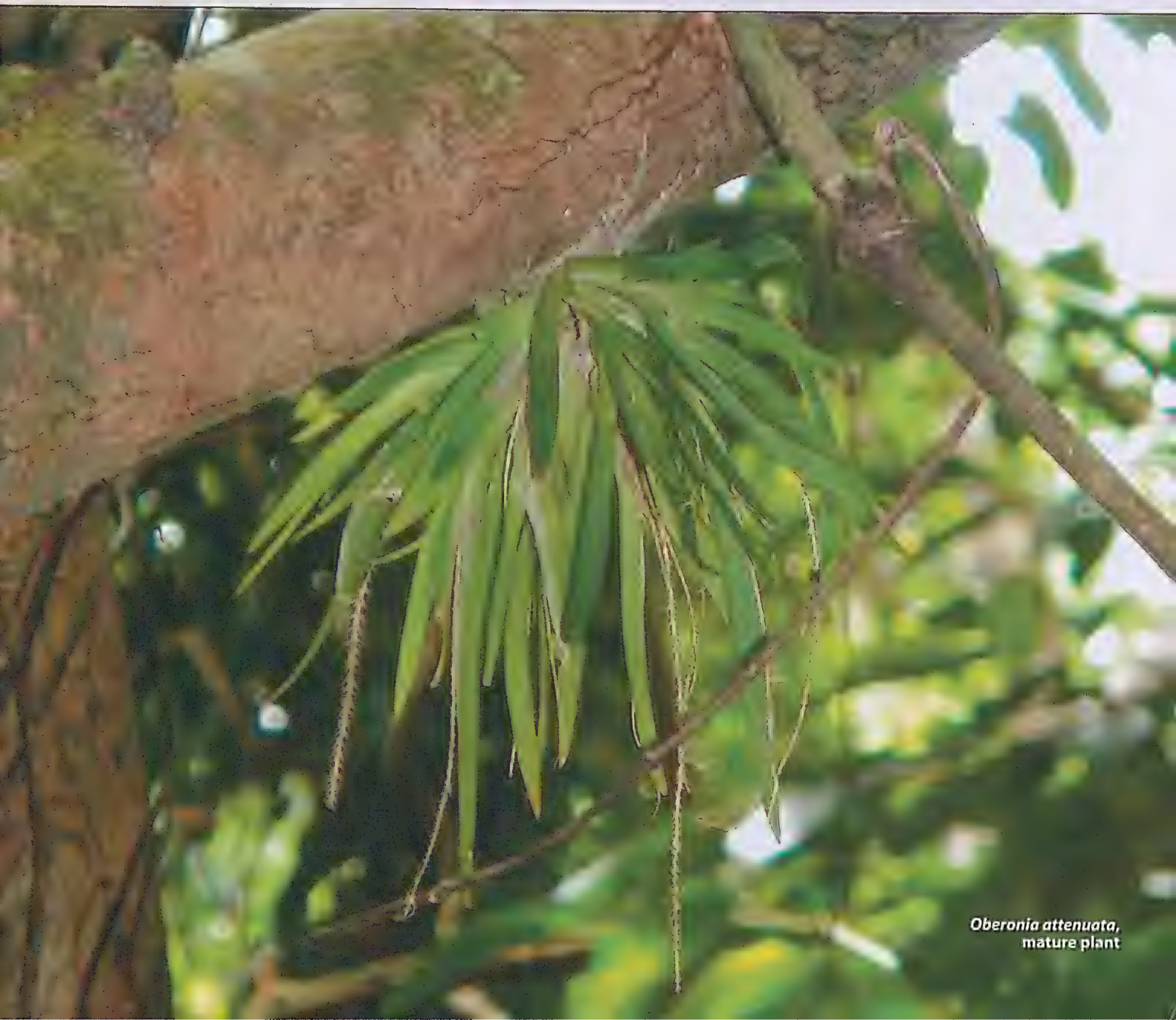
On arrival I took a number of photographs of this plant, including one next to the Dockrill drawing on page 293 of the original edition. It was a perfect match, apart from it not having flowers. Sadly the plant died before blooming as rot attacked the damaged part of the plant and it rotted and shrivelled so quickly that I could not salvage it for a herbarium specimen.

I have been to Mossman Gorge with colleagues on three separate occasions over the past decade and have failed to find a trace of this elusive species.

Ten years later, in May 2016, I notice a post on a Facebook Group, with a range of photos taken "near Mossman Gorge" – amongst them is a single clear image of a pendulous *Oberonia* species (un-named on the post, just listed as "sp."). I knew instantly what that orchid was, and immediately contacted the poster, Julian Pitcher who runs the website Orchid Hunters Australia.

Julian found a single plant on 4th May 2016 growing on the underside of a branch near a rainforest stream at about 50 metres altitude. He searched the immediate area for other plants but was unsuccessful at this stage. The plant had either just finished blooming or was just about to. It was hard to tell as a zoom lens was used as it was about four metres off the ground. Plus we know how small the individual blooms are! They are some of the smallest within the Orchidaceae. This new location is near Whyanbeel, about 20 km north of Mossman Gorge.

Oberonia attenuata
Whyanbeel, Qld
in situ



Oberonia attenuata, mature plant

Julian told me, "Whilst carrying out weed control works I always record orchid populations in an effort of developing a map for future reference, to see how populations have been affected. I have only moved to the Wet Tropics of Queensland in the last few months (being originally from Victoria) but have dived into the new world of orchids and looking for all species, rare and common."

"I also film all my finds and produce a series on YouTube called "Orchid Hunters Australia". This series is dedicated to inspiring new enthusiasts and promoting core principles of conservation to prevent negative impact from orchid enthusiasts. These principles include carefully walking and avoiding trampling, remounting fallen epiphytes (not taking them), emphasising native orchids are protected and reporting suspicious behaviour or negative impacts. If you would like to contribute, search OHA: Camera campaign on the go fund me website and follow the links. Contributions will help fund drones and 360-degree cams recording orchid populations, bringing them fresh from the field to you, in real time to your computer or mobile device."

Obviously I was quite excited about this find, and Julian kindly forwarded me his high res images via email, of this orchid and its habitat. I believe these are the first colour photographs published of this species. Other rare epiphytic orchids he found in bloom on the day included *Dendrobium nindii* (*Durabaculum nindii*) and the monopodial *Thrixspermum platystachys*. The photographs in this article were all taken by Julian Pitcher, apart from my 2006 photo of the plant with the line drawing.

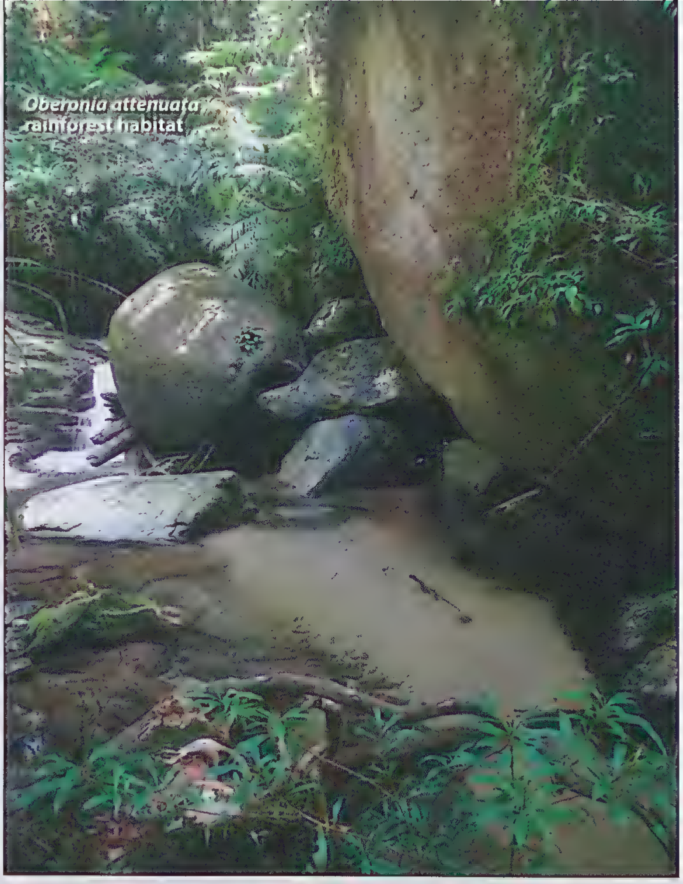
This inspired me to go into further research mode! I was a bit surprised, but very happy, to quickly learn via the Australian Government – Department of the Environment website that "A population of 200 plants occurs at one location adjacent to a creek". Apparently these plants were found in the "vicinity of Mossman Gorge" in 2015, understandably specific details were not publically disclosed.

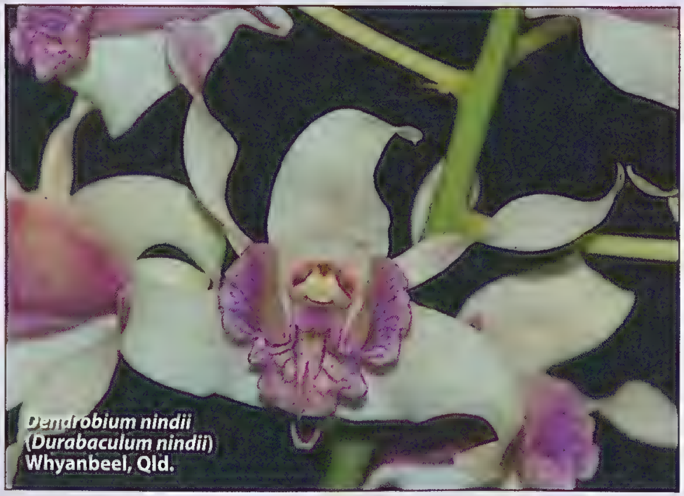
This population was discovered in 2015 (with plants in flower) and reported in 2016. Commonwealth of Australia (2016d). *Amendment to the list of threatened species, threatened ecological communities and key threatening processes under sections 178, 181 and 183 of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (190) (14/04/2016). [Online]. F2016L00590. Canberra: Federal Register of Legislative Instruments.* www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2016L00590.

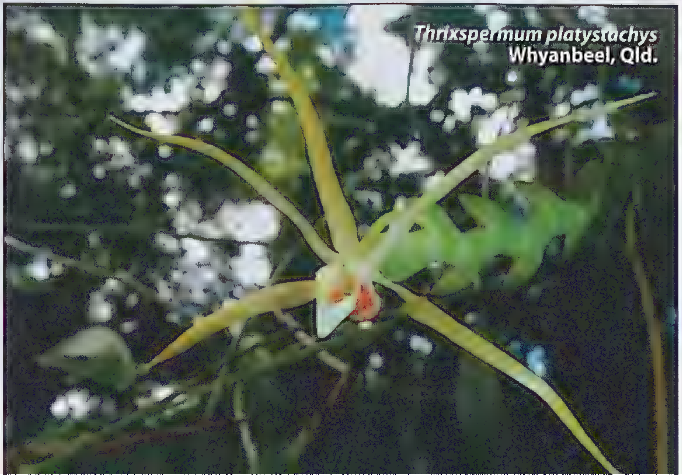
On 14th April 2016, *Oberonia attenuata* was taken off the 'extinct' category to the 'critically endangered' list, by the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment.

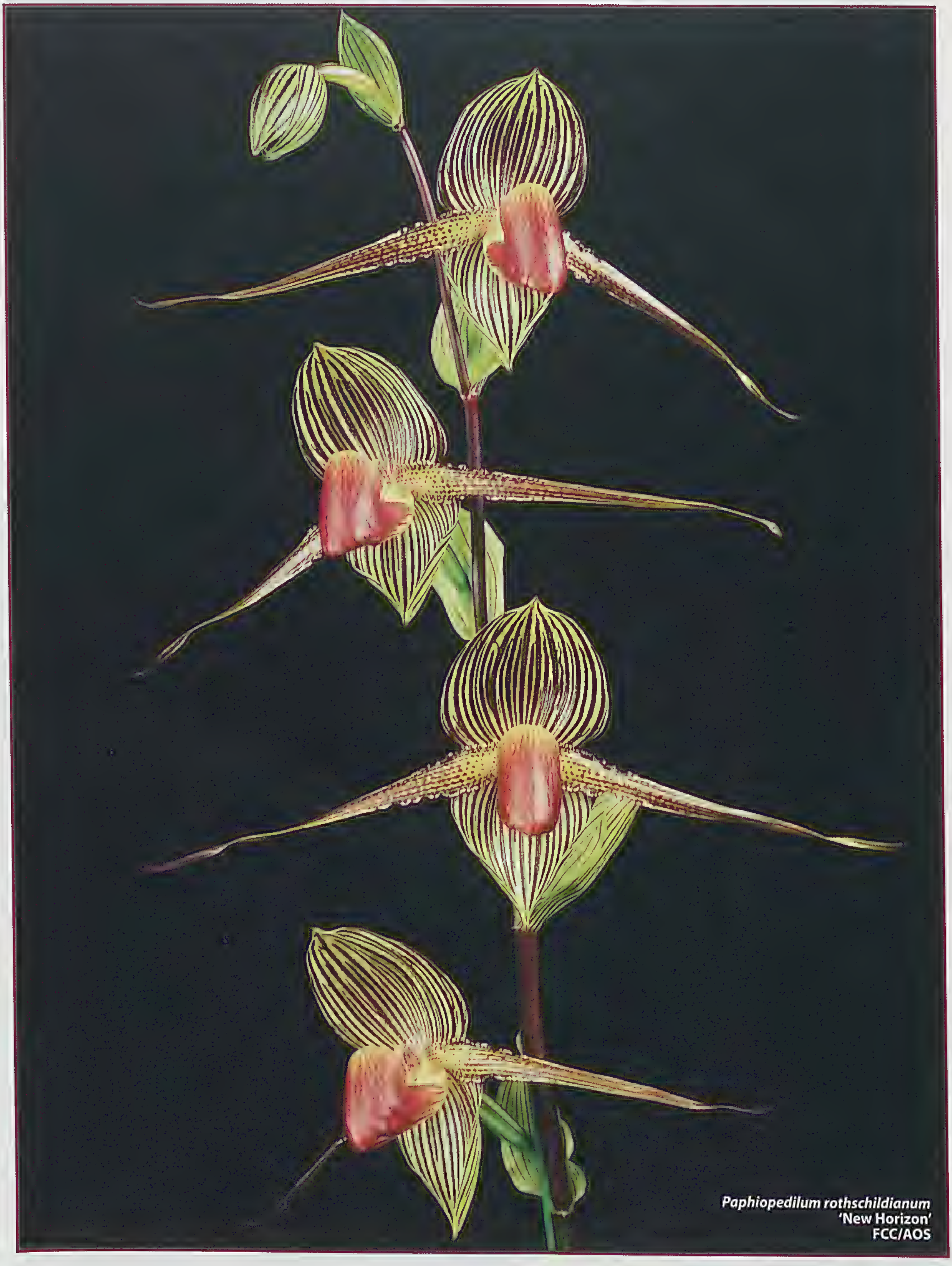
I understand ongoing research on *Oberonia attenuata* and this population is being undertaken by researchers at James Cook University, Townsville, Queensland, utilising funding from an Australian Orchid Foundation grant.

David Banks
Seven Hills, NSW
Email: david@hillsdistrictorchids.com

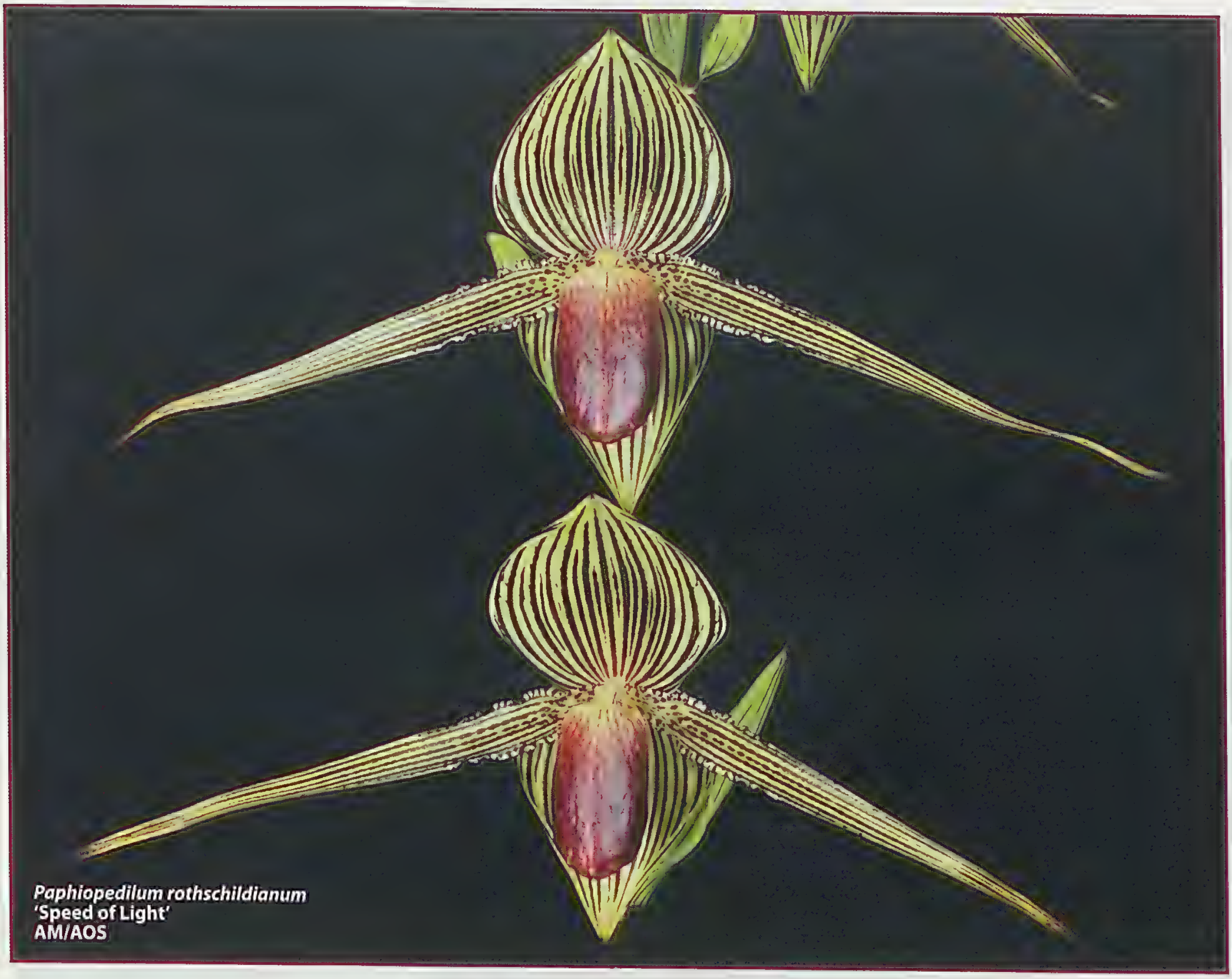

***Oberonia attenuata* rainforest habitat**


***Dendrobium nindii* (*Durabaculum nindii*) Whyanbeel, Qld.**


***Thrixspermum platystachys* Whyanbeel, Qld.**



Paphiopedilum rothschildianum
'New Horizon'
FCC/AOS



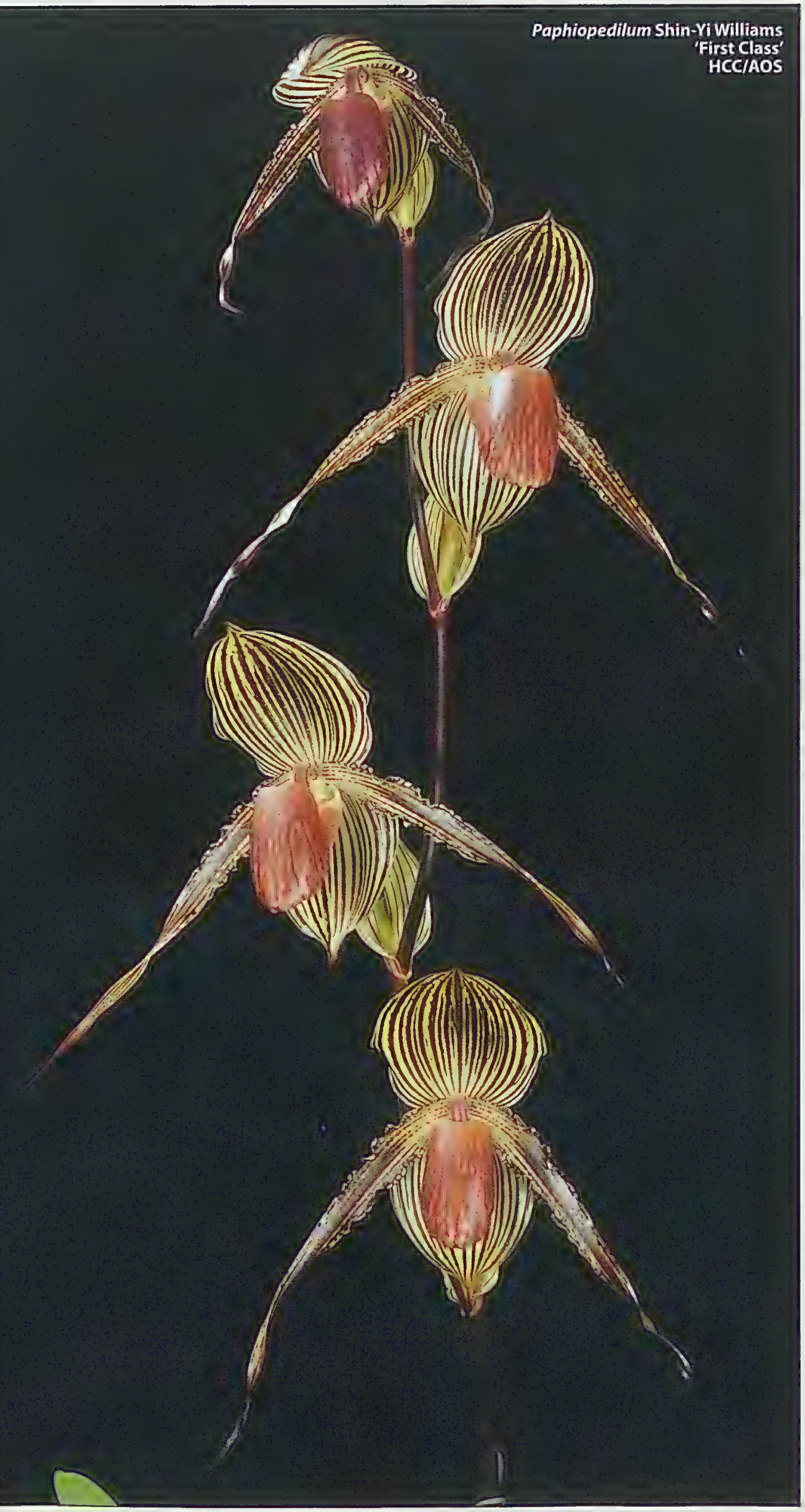
Paphiopedilum rothschildianum
'Speed of Light'
AM/AOS

Judging *Paphiopedilum rothschildianum*: The new standard

by James Y. J. Fang

Since first being described in 1888 from specimens ex Mt. Kinabalu, Sabah, the species *Paphiopedilum rothschildianum* has often been rightfully called the King of the Paphiopedilums. Its dominant characteristics include a tall inflorescence with up to six large flowers, good width on both the sepals and petals and the characteristic of holding its petals out horizontally which enhances the impression of its large size. In the best plants the colour can be dark, saturated, waxy maroon on the pouch contrasting exceptional well defined stripes on the dorsal sepal.

Because of these attractive and desirable qualities, *Paphiopedilum rothschildianum* is perhaps the most important species for breeding in the multi-floral group and has been used often. As of the end of 2015, *P. rothschildianum* has been used 284 times in first generation hybrids, with 67 different species. A total of 908 different hybrids have been made with this species resulting in 197 awards in the USA. It also imparts its strong character into other Sections of the genus *Paphiopedilum*. In most hybrids it influences all of the desirable traits that breeders seek for, including natural spread, dorsal width, round shape, good petal width and length and good striping and bold colour. Seedlings of *P. rothschildianum* will exhibit vigorous growth and uniformity of culture and consistently high level of flower quality.



Paphiopedilum Shin-Yi Williams 'First Class' HCC/AOS

Today's breeders are striving to improve the quality of *Paphiopedilum* hybrids much in the same way that line breeding of *Paphiopedilum* species has been used for many years to improve the quality of the finest and most desirable species. I think these are the same important characteristics that should be considered and appreciated on the judging stage.

In the late 1970s and early 1980s *Paphiopedilum rothschildianum* was rediscovered in previously unknown habitats in Sabah, on the island of Borneo. From this time on, many plants were collected, grown and selected for quality and line bred. The results of this effort began to be seen approximately ten years later. When the first seedlings started blooming it was clear that there was a dramatic improvement in quality and availability of the species. This is demonstrated by the number of awards appearing from the early 1990s. At this time, many of the best plants were shared between breeders in Japan, Taiwan and the United States and a new ten year cycle was initiated. In the early 2000s there was a new generation coming into flower that once again raised the level of quality. So, we can observe that about every ten years we have a new wave of *P. rothschildianum* species and hybrids coming into flower and the standard of quality gets raised further each time. Despite the rather extended time line it is clear that many breeders and growers are willing to endure the ten year cycle necessary to see new generations of seedlings mature and flower.

To successfully evaluate and judge *Paphiopedilum rothschildianum* and its hybrids it is important to understand the evaluation of these plants to the current standard. I believe the following provides a guideline for what can be expected from *P. rothschildianum* of the highest quality.

Flower Form:

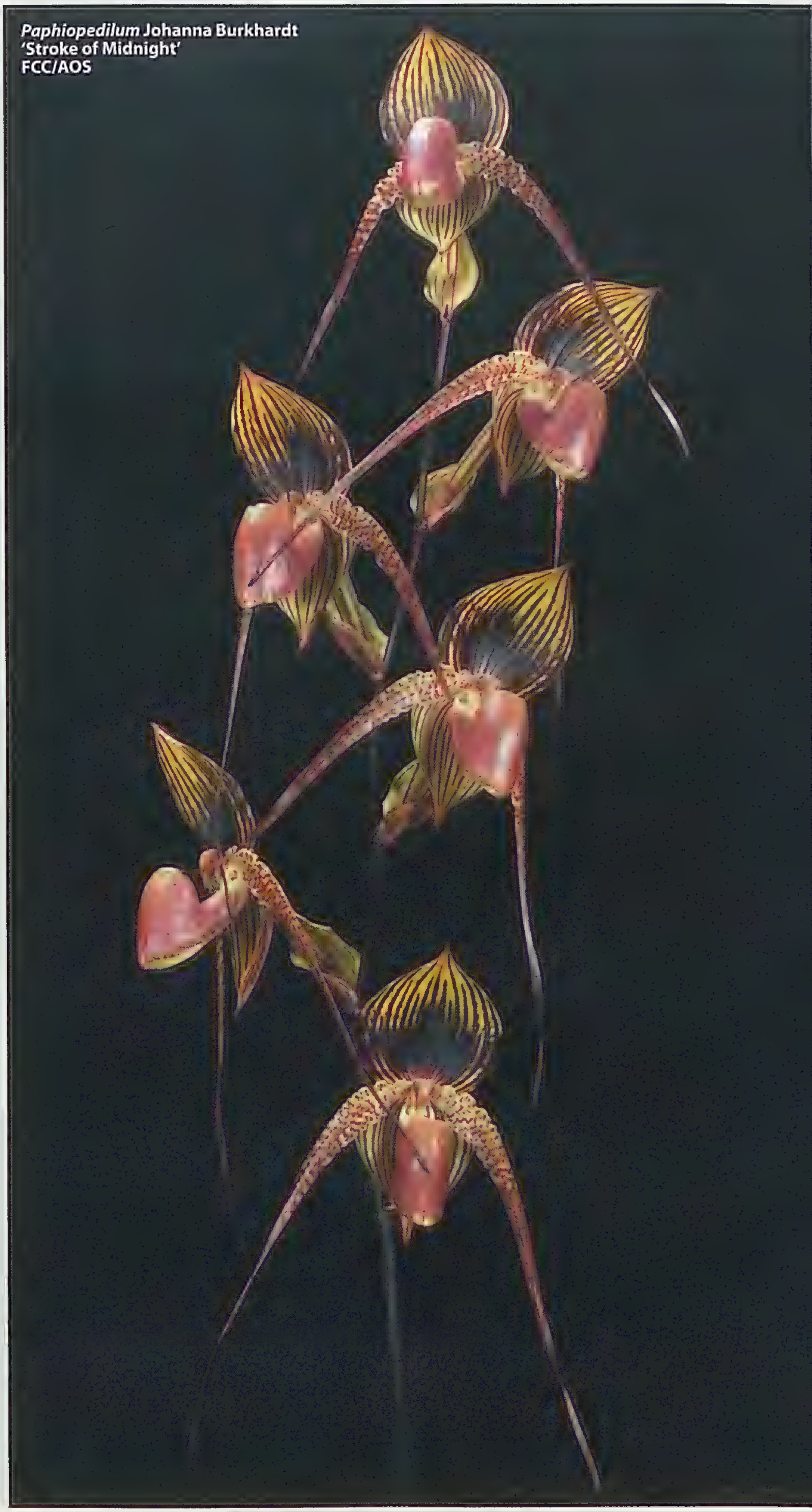
In general we are looking for well balanced, open shape, symmetrical flowers. They do not have to be perfectly round but the dorsal and synsepal should be in straight alignment and the petals should fill the gap in between without too much open space.

Dorsal Sepal: We are moving toward a round shape with flat presentation. It should measure slightly taller than the horizontal measurement, but a pointed or elongated shape is not ideal. Wider measurements and general large size is good because it reduces or fills the space between the dorsal and petals creating a fuller looking shape. The dorsal position should follow the straight line from the ovary and should be as flat and straight as possible. However, a slightly concave shape is normal. A hooded or over cupped shape is not desirable. A slight roll or pinch at the tip may be acceptable but edges should be both flat and smooth. Rolling back or reflexing of the lower edges will leave an open space between the dorsal and the petals and is not acceptable. A severe pinched top and reflexed bottom may be a fatal flaw.

Petal: The ideal shape would have the petals held out straight in a mostly horizontal alignment. This creates a strong, sturdy impression. If the petals sweep down more than a few degrees this may give the impression of a drooping shape and also an overall smaller flower and could result in the deduction of several points from the score sheet. Petal width is important because it makes the flower look fuller. It should fill the space between the sepals. If the tips twist slightly forward or backwards this is not generally a problem if there is symmetry among the flowers. However, if they bend forward or backward this may result in a deduction and if severe may result in a fatal flaw.

Synsepal: The perfect confirmation would present a round, flat synsepal to create a mirror image of the dorsal sepal. When compared to the shape of the dorsal, it may curve up slightly or even roll inwards at the tip. However, it should not be seriously pinched or in contact with the pouch.

Pouch / labellum: The pouch should be full and well proportioned to the overall shape of the entire flower. The position should be forward and well-proportioned with the rest of the flower. Not held too high as this limits the clear view of the rest of the flower parts and when viewed head on, one can see the full perspective of the pouch. Fullness and width are good characteristics but a very pointed shape at the tip is not good. It is not uncommon to have a dent or groove on the underside of the pouch in *Paphiopedilum rothschildianum* and many other multi-floral species. This is natural and not a problem as long as it does not bother the shape of the pouch or accentuate a point at the tip. The surface should be as smooth as possible. Warts, pimples, or excess tissue are not good and will result in the deduction of a few points or even considered to be a fatal flaw.



***Paphiopedilum* Johanna Burkhardt 'Stroke of Midnight' FCC/AOS**

Flower Colour:

The overall preference is for bright, clean and well defined colours with good contrast on the pouch.

Dorsal Sepal: The background colour is generally white, creamy or pale-yellow depending on the line of breeding. Stripes should be bold and well defined. The preference should be for wide, bold and dark coloured stripes extending vertically all the way to the edges. There may be fine lines or veins in between the stripes, but the presence of too many may reduce the appearance of the contrast that is desired.

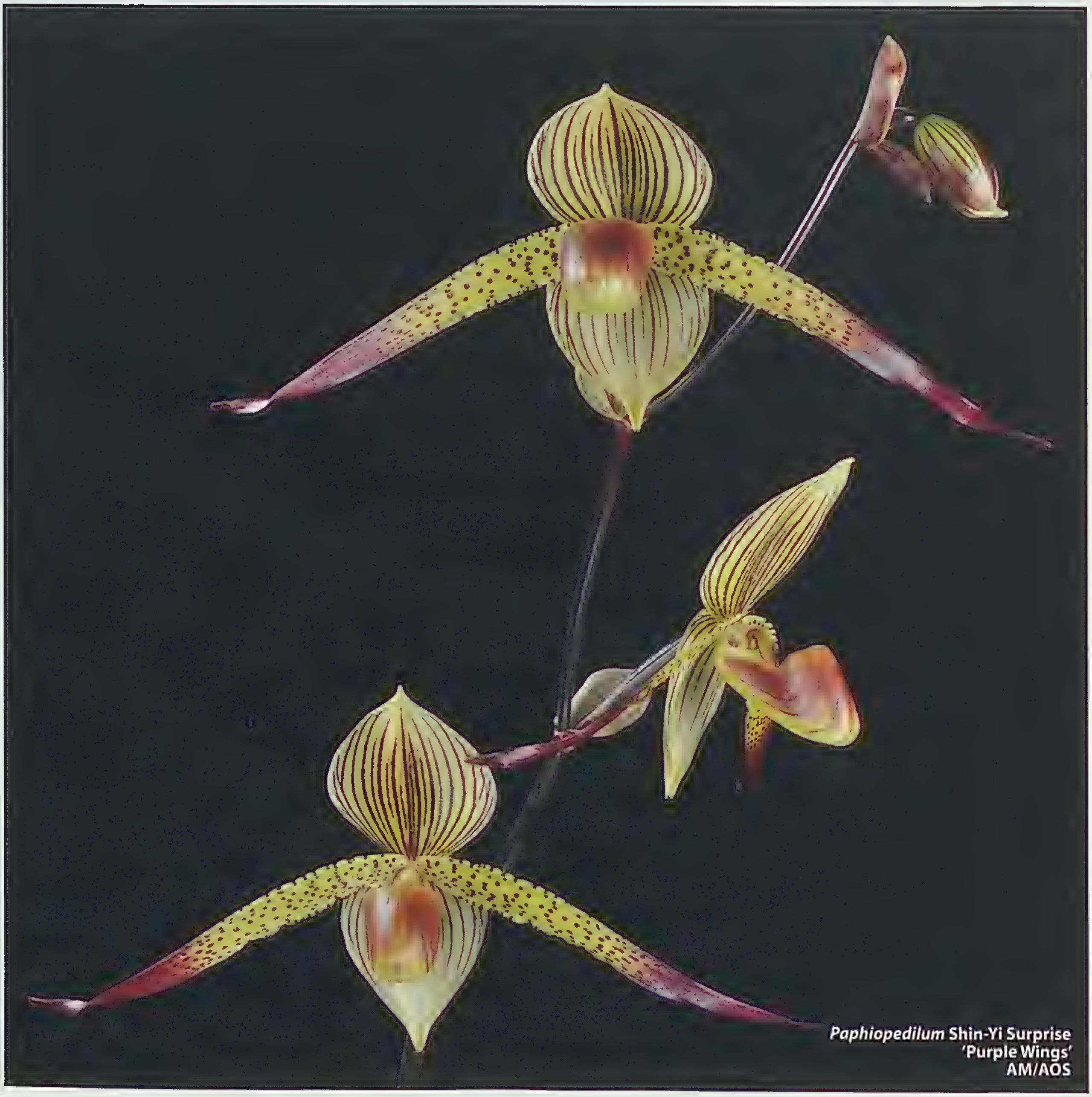
Petal: They should present a combination of darker coloured stripes and dot patterns. Clean, well defined patterns are the best and preferred.

Synsepal: This should be similar to the qualities in the dorsal sepal, but expect the colour to be slightly lighter.

Pouch / labellum: The pouch provides the main point of contrast for the flower. The preferred colour should be dark red or burgundy to bright maroon red with waxy shine finish. The ideal pouch will be evenly covered from the upper surface to the sides and extending as close to the edge and tip as possible. Brown or muddy colour is not desirable and uneven colour or colour breaks will generally be considered a fatal flaw.

Size of Flower: Size matters here! A natural spread of 26 to 27cm and dorsal width of 5.5cm would have been considered large in the past for *Paphiopedilum rothschildianum*. Flowers being presented today for judging will be held to a higher standard and would need to be closer to 28cm or larger with a dorsal width of 6cm or more.

Substance and Texture: Heavy substance and waxy texture are especially important on the dorsal sepal and



***Paphiopedilum* Shin-Yi Surprise 'Purple Wings' AM/AOS**

pouch. The petals need enough strength to support the good, horizontal presentation.

Habit and arrangement of the inflorescence: I believe that when judging *P. rothschildianum* the "General Point Scale" is the most reasonable guide to follow, allotting 10 points to the arrangement and presentation of the inflorescence. The blooms should be presented on both sides of the inflorescence with proper spacing. The ideal is equal spacing between each flower with the lower flower's dorsal tip close to the same level of the upper flower bottom tip of the synsepal. You don't want to see excessive gaps or overlapping of the flowers. On both sides of the inflorescence, flowers and parts, including petal tips, should present in straight lines for the highest scoring.

Floriferousness:

A minimum of three open flowers will be necessary to be considered for judging. Anything less and it is impossible to accurately judge the arrangement of the inflorescence. Points could be awarded based on the following scale.

- 4 open flowers could receive 7.5 to 8 points out of 10 possible points.
- 4 flowers with an additional bud or a 5th flower could receive 8.5 to 9 points.
- 6 flowers should receive 10 points.

If there is more than one flower spike with similar count, it could be considered more in terms of a cultural award but does not have significant impact on the floriferousness score in merit/quality judging.

Some additional considerations:

Paphiopedilum rothschildianum is a relatively open shaped flower with two petals that extend horizontally. When considering size, it is important not only to emphasise the natural spread but also the dorsal sepal and petal measurements. This has a definite impact when evaluating the fullness of the flower. They are major parts of the whole flower and could be a good indicator for the shape of the flower as well. When comparing the dorsal sepal and petal width we are also evaluating the fullness of the flower. One should score higher for shape when the dorsal sepal and petal width are wide. By today's new standards I would like to see petal width above 16mm and closer to 20mm. It is important to recognise that today's breeders are striving to increase the fullness of the flower by increasing the width of the petals and the dorsal sepal. It is important when measuring flowers for judging that the most careful, accurate measurements be recorded. Judges across the different regions will be using these measurements in future judging. While it may seem that the difference in 2 or 3mm is not significant, it certainly can be when evaluating the overall shape of a flower. Consider that a petal width of 15mm compared to 18mm could increase the overall surface area by 44%. This could have a major impact on the consideration of the flower's shape.

Paphiopedilum rothschildianum is beautiful on its own merits and an important species in the breeding of multi-floral hybrids. One can assume that breeders will continue to strive for better quality for many years to come. Line breeding has been very successful with this particular species and will likely continue to be so. It is important to continue to update the current standards so that judges, growers and the orchid growing public can more readily appreciate the work that has been done up to this time to improve the beauty and quality of the remarkable slipper orchid species.

All plants grown and bloomed by Hilo Orchid Farm in Hawaii, with all images taken by our photographer, Glen Barfield. ■

James Fang
Hilo Orchid Farm Hawaii, Inc.
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Four New Species of Orchidaceae from the New England Tablelands of New South Wales

by David L. Jones and Lachlan M. Copeland

Abstract

Anzybas globulus, *Diplodium divaricatum*, *Speculantha rubiginosa* and *Caladenia dorrigoensis* are described here as new and compared with allied taxa.

Key Words

Orchidaceae, *Anzybas globulus*, *Diplodium divaricatum*, *Speculantha rubiginosa*, *Caladenia dorrigoensis*, new species, New England Tableland, New South Wales, Australian flora.

Introduction

The New England Tablelands region in north-eastern New South Wales is well-known as a botanical hotspot with a high degree of endemism. Numerous species of narrow endemic terrestrial orchid taxa are known to occur in the area (Jones 2006) with many of these being undescribed and poorly known (Bishop 2000; Copeland 2005). This paper describes four of these rare species and gives notes on their distribution, ecology and conservation status.

Taxonomy

1. *Anzybas globulus* D.L.Jones & L.M.Copel. ***sp. nov.*** With affinity to *Anzybas unguiculatus* (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., but differing by its more bulbous flowers; dorsal sepal with a longer claw that suddenly expands into a broader, more deeply concave lamina; shorter and more strongly concave labellum with curved margins and a shorter narrower apical beak adorned with numerous scattered very short hispid trichomes; and, median calli extending to the labellum base with four short lateral rows close to the labellum apex. It also has affinities with *Anzybas montanus* (D.L.Jones) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem. but differing by its insect-pollinated flowers that are more bulbous and darker purple-red, much broader dorsal sepal and longer and more numerous labellum calli.

Type: New South Wales: Northern Tablelands: Washpool National Park, 70 km ENE of Glen Innes, 29°29′S, 152°19′E, *L.M. Copeland 3933 & D.M. Raets*, 8 May 2005 (holo CANB 665106; iso NE, NSW). (Specific locality details withheld for conservation purposes).

Description: Glabrous terrestrial herb growing in loose clonal colonies. *Leaf* 15-30 mm long, 10-30 mm wide, cordate, bright green above with 3 lighter coloured veins, margins reddish, underside reddish, veins raised, apex mucronulate. *Peduncle* 5-8 mm long, fleshy, pinkish. *Floral bract* closely sheathing, 4-6 mm long, 2.5-3.5 mm wide, ovate-elliptic, acuminate. *Ovary* 7-8 mm long, c. 1.8 mm wide, linear, curved. *Flower* 10-11 mm long, somewhat globose, nodding, dark reddish purple. *Dorsal sepal* 10-12 mm long, dark reddish purple; claw 5-6 mm long, c. 2 mm wide, curved, canaliculate, expanded suddenly into the lamina; lamina 10-12 mm wide when flattened, transversely ovate-elliptic, deeply concave, dorsal surface scabrid to minutely hispid, apex more or less truncate. *Lateral sepals* closely embracing the labellum, c. 8 mm long, c. 0.5 mm wide, linear, white, acuminate. *Petals* embracing the labellum base, c. 5 mm long, 0.4 mm wide, linear, curved to sigmoid, acuminate. *Labellum* about as long as the dorsal sepal, tubular with connate dorsal margins, 10-11 mm long, c. 12-14 mm wide when flattened, deeply concave/saccate, base reddish, apex purple-black with some lighter areas, 3-lobed; lateral lobes c. 5 mm across, curved; auricles c. 2.5 mm long, tubular, nearly horizontal, white, opening c. 1 mm across; midlobe c. 5 mm across, ending in a broad beak c. 1.5 mm long that subtends the orifice, the surface and margins of this beak adorned with numerous, tiny, scattered, acicular to hispid, dark red trichomes. *Labellum callus* consisting of a median longitudinal ridge densely adorned with rows of crowded, pink to dark red, retrorse, acicular moniliform calli c. 1 mm long, forming a mass c. 2 mm across, the longest calli towards the middle and base, decrescent to the apex; 4 short lateral rows of calli present on the labellum beak. *Column* c. 4.5 mm long, c. 2 mm wide at the base; basal auricles c. 2 mm long, fleshy, curved. *Anther cap* c. 4 mm long, erostrate, bright red to burgundy, papillate/colluviate. *Stigma* transversely elliptic, c. 1 mm across, sunken. *Pollinarium* c. 1.2 mm long, c. 0.9 mm wide; pollinia yellow, mealy; viscidium 0.6 mm long. *Capsule* not seen.

Additional specimen examined: New South Wales: Northern Tablelands: Washpool National Park, S. Clemesha *sn. & B. Whitehead* (CFSHB31306), 6 June 2004, (CFSHB). (Specific locality details withheld for conservation purposes).

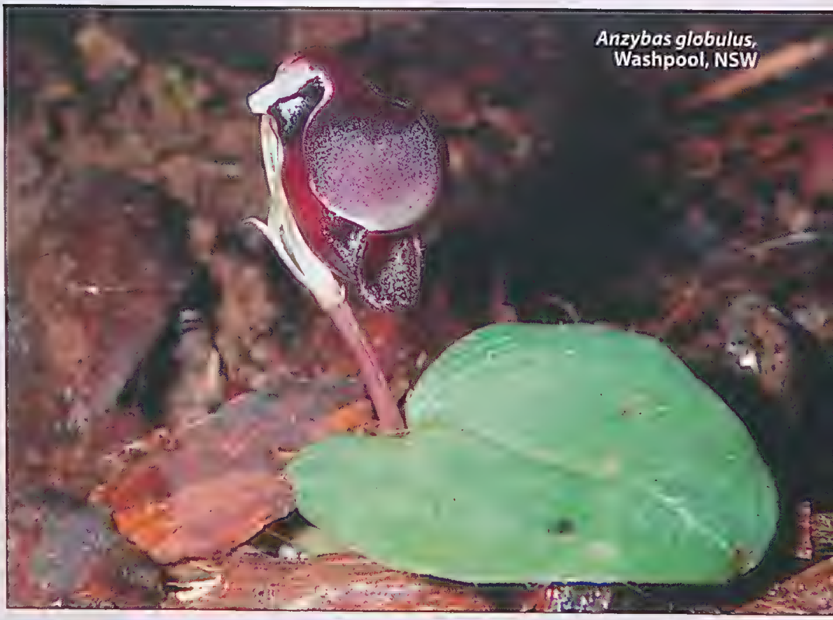
Distribution: *Anzybas globulus* is known from two small populations in Washpool and Gibraltar Range National Parks, approximately 60-70 km ENE of Glen Innes.

Habitat: At the type locality *Anzybas globulus* occurs in a layered open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus olida*. Shrubs are very common with *Pultenaea tarik*, *Acacia obtusifolia*, *Boronia algida* and *Lomatia silaifolia* forming a dense layer. Closer to the ground *Amperea xiphoclada*, *Pteridium esculentum*, *Calochlaena dubia*, *Dianella caerulea* var. *producta*, *Lepidosperma urophorum*, *Lepidosperma laterale*, *Gonocarpus humilus* and *Entolasia stricta* are also very common. The altitude is approximately 1050 m and the soil is a shallow sandy loam derived from granite. The population in Gibraltar Range National Park to the south occurs in a similar habitat (i.e. open forest with a particularly shrubby understorey).

Flowering: *Anzybas globulus* begins flowering in early May and flowers through to mid June.

Conservation status: *Anzybas globulus* has a highly restricted distribution and is known from two populations less than 10 km apart. Fewer than 300 individuals are currently known although the inconspicuous nature of this species, and its dense habitat, suggest that further populations and individuals are likely to occur. Both populations are reserved in National Parks are there appears to be no immediate threats. Following the criteria of Briggs & Leigh (1996) we suggest a ROTAP code of 2RCit.

Etymology: The Latin *globulus*, globule, little ball, in reference to the flower shape.



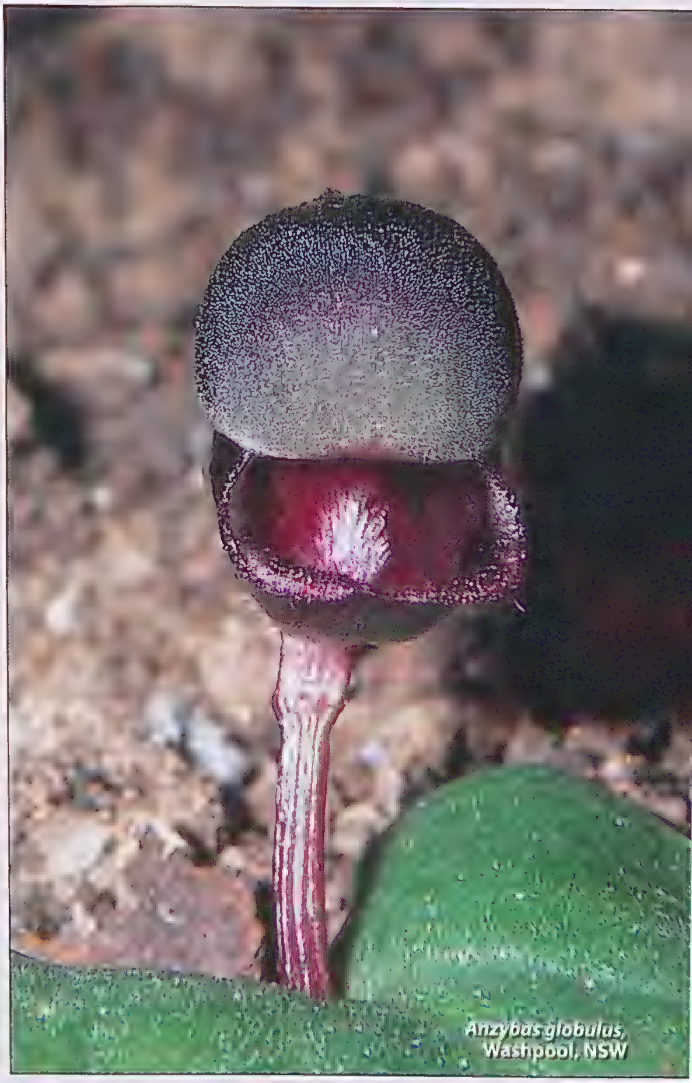
Anzybas globulus, Washpool, NSW

Recognition: *Anzybas globulus* is characterised by its strongly bulbous dark reddish-purple flowers. The bulbous nature of the flowers arises from the combination of the deeply concave lamina on the dorsal sepal and the deeply concave/saccate labellum. Other diagnostic features include the labellum apex ending in a short, relatively narrow pointed beak that is adorned with numerous, scattered, very short hispid trichomes and the labellum calli extending along a median ridge to the labellum base, with four short lateral rows occurring close to the labellum apex.

Similar species: *Anzybas globulus* has obvious affinities with *A. unguiculatus* and to a lesser extent *A. montanus*, but can be distinguished from both by its more distinctly bulbous flowers which almost have a globular appearance. Its dorsal sepal has a longer basal claw (c. 6 mm long) than the others (c. 5 mm in *A. unguiculatus*; c. 4 mm in *A. montanus*) and a much more deeply concave lamina that is very noticeably different from that of *A. montanus* where this organ is shallowly concave and with a flat appearance. The labellum itself is deeply concave as a result of the lateral lobes being wider (c. 5 mm) than in both the other species (c. 4 mm) and with strongly curved margins. Its apex ends in a relatively short narrower beak that is adorned with numerous, scattered, very short, hispid trichomes. Both of the other species have an obtuse to truncate or even slightly emarginate apex. In *A. unguiculatus* the surface of the beak is mostly glabrous with a few trichomes on the margins but in *A. montanus* the surface and margins of the beak are adorned similarly to the new species. All three species have rows of unusual acicular moniliform calli attached to a central ridge that runs longitudinally along the labellum. In *A. globulus* the main calli extend from the labellum base to the base of the apical beak, whereas in the other two species the calli are absent from the basal 3 mm of the central ridge. *Anzybas globulus* also has two short accessory rows of calli on each side of the beak that are not present in the other species.

Notes: The occurrence of *Anzybas globulus* in the Gibraltar Range has been known for at least 30 years with the species first discussed by Metcalfe (1987) in the *Students Flora of North Eastern New South Wales* under a broader circumscription of *Corybas unguiculatus*.

Anzybas unguiculatus is insect-pollinated and a study of the pollinia of the new species suggests that it is also pollinated by insects. By contrast *A. montanus* is autogamous with its ovary swelling and the pollinia quickly losing cohesion during early anthesis and all flowers producing capsules (Jones 1988).



Anzybas globulus, Washpool, NSW

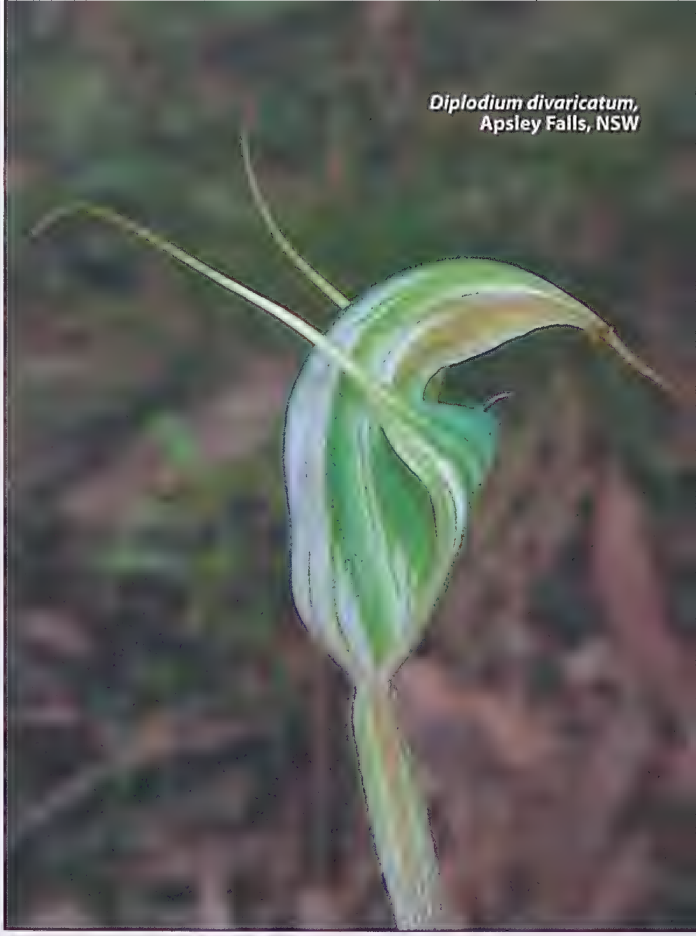
2. *Diplodium divaricatum* D.L.Jones & L.M.Copel., ***sp. nov.*** With affinity to *Diplodium striatum* (Fitzg.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem. but differing by its larger flowers (25-30 mm long *cf.* 19-22 mm long in *D. striatum*), large dorsal sepal with a long apical point (5-8 mm long *cf.* 3-4 mm long in *D. striatum*), broad sinus (narrow in *D. striatum*), divergent free points on the lateral sepals (parallel in *D. striatum*), and a relatively large thick labellum (10-12 mm x 2-2.3 mm *cf.* 8-9 mm x 2-2.3 mm in *D. striatum*).

Type: New South Wales. Mt Duval, Newholme Field Study Centre, 3 May 1994, *D.L.Jones 12951, B.E.Jones & P.Metcalfe* (holo CBG 9517103, iso NSW).

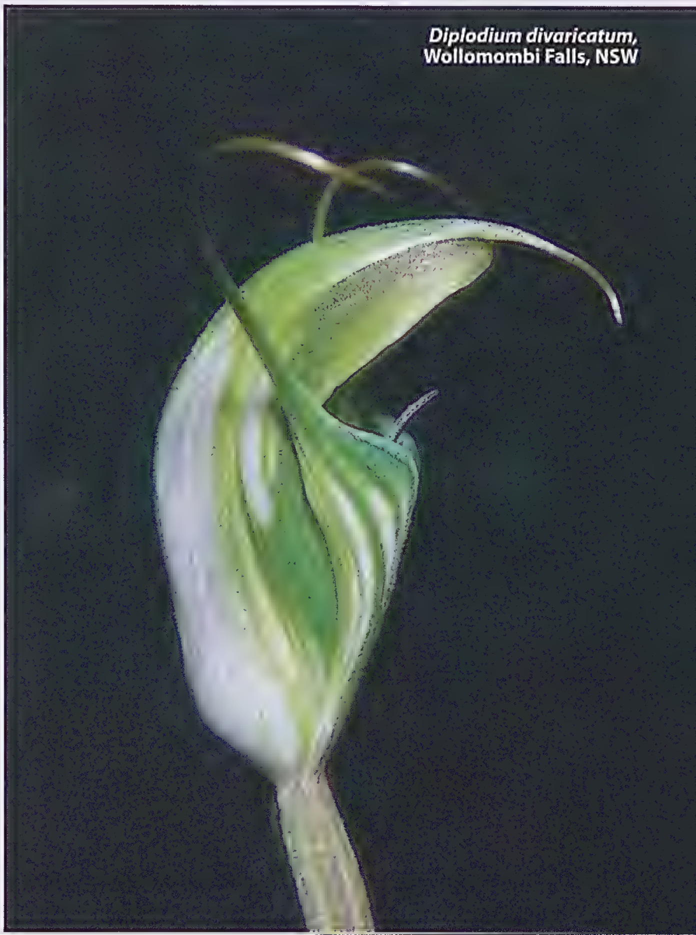
Illustration: Plate 253, Bishop (1996).

Description: Tuberous terrestrial *herb* growing in clonal colonies. *Rosette* separate; leaves 5-7, dark green; lamina ovate to broadly ovate, 5-14 mm long, 4-11 mm wide, margins entire or crinkled, apex mucronate; petioles 3-12 mm long, very slender, not winged. *Scape* 8-20 cm tall, slender, smooth. *Cauline leaves* 3-5, dark green, obliquely erect to spreading; lamina narrowly ovate-lanceolate, 20-30 mm long, 3-5 mm wide, sheathing at the base, entire, acuminate. *Ovary* narrowly obovoid, 8-11 mm long, grey-brown. *Flower* solitary (rarely 2), 25-30 mm long, erect, translucent white with green and brown stripes, these coalescent and mainly brown towards the galea apex; galea gibbous at the base then erect before bending forwards in a graceful curve, apex nearly horizontal or decurved. *Dorsal sepal* boldly striped, apex darker, 35-40 mm long, 10-12 mm wide, slightly inflated at the base, then tapered gradually, ending in a linear-filiform point 5-8 mm long. *Lateral sepals* erect, tightly embracing the galea, leaving a narrow lateral gap; sinus prominently bulged when viewed from the side, shallowly V-shaped with a central notch when viewed from the front; conjoined part white with dark green and brown stripes and suffusions, 10-12 mm long, 10-12 mm wide, narrowed to c. 3 mm wide at the base, the upper margins involute, suddenly tapered into the free points; free points filiform, 20-25 mm long, erect or swept backwards, held high above the galea, divergent. *Petals* obliquely oblong-lanceolate, falcate, 24-28 mm long, 4.5-5.5 mm wide, slightly constricted near the middle then dilated distally, subacute to acute, central part white, anterior margins greenish brown, apex reddish; flange 2-2.5 mm wide, more or less deltate, obtuse. *Labellum* attached to a short basal claw, erect, mostly straight, slightly curved forwards distally, the tip just visible above the front of the sinus in the set position, white striped with brown in the proximal half, dark brown to blackish in the distal half; lamina oblong-elliptical, 10-12 mm long, 2-2.3 mm wide, broadest in the proximal half then suddenly tapered to a drawn-out apex, subacute; basal appendage linear, 2.5-3 mm long, incurved, apex penicillate; callus dark brown, c. 0.4 mm wide, slightly raised, expanded distally to c. 0.8 mm wide. *Column* dark green to brown, 11-13 mm long, angled away from the ovary at about 50° then erect. *Column wings* c. 4.5 mm long; basal lobe at an angle of about 40°, c. 1.8 mm long, c. 2 mm wide, inner margins incurved, adorned with short white cilia, apex obtuse; mid section red brown to brown, c. 2 mm long; apical lobe linear-tapered, c. 0.7 mm long. *Stigma* oblong-elliptical, c. 3 mm long, c. 2 mm wide, raised. *Anther* c. 1 mm long, shortly rostrate. *Pollinia* linear to linear clavate, 1.2-1.3 mm long, yellow, mealy. *Capsules* obovoid, 13-16 mm long, 4-6 mm wide, greyish brown, smooth.

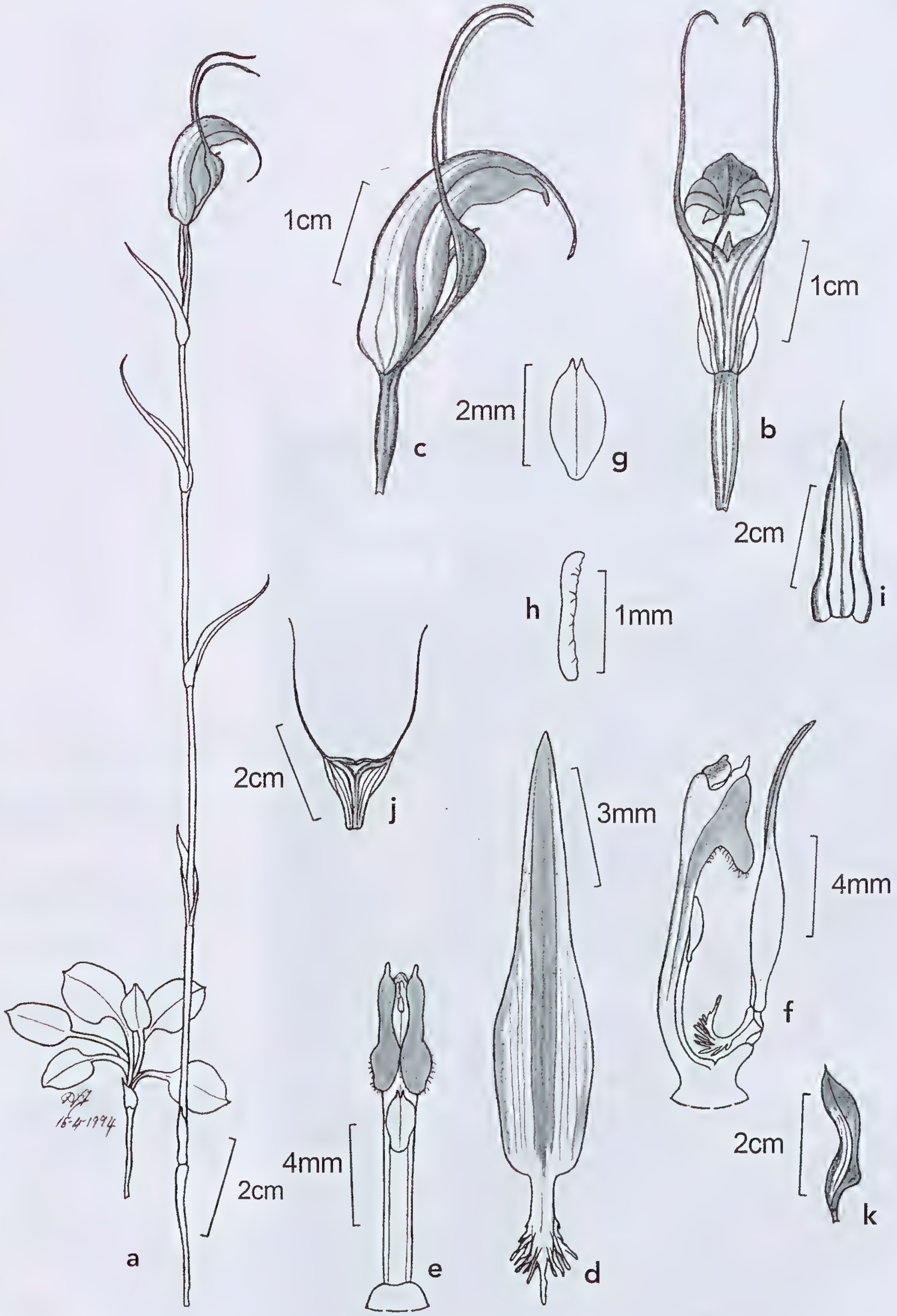
Additional specimens examined: NEW SOUTH WALES: Northern Tablelands: St Helena Creek, Grafton Rd, east of Armidale, 22 March 1995, *P.Metcalfe (DLJ 13888)*; Grafton Rd, 300 m from St Helena Creek, 2 March 1997, *P.Metcalfe (ORG 603)* (CANB); Wollomombi Falls, 2 March 1997, *P.Metcalfe (ORG 601)* (CANB); (CANB); Mt Duval, 13 March 1997, *P.Metcalfe (ORG 621)* (CANB); Apsley Falls, 10 March 2001, P.*Metcalfe (ORG 3392)* (CANB); Apsley Falls, 8 April 1997, *D.L.Jones 15162, P.Metcalfe & N.Cobcroft* (CANB); Oxley Wild Rivers National Park, near Wollomombi Falls carpark, 7 April 2001, *L.M. Copeland 2942 & W.E. Holzinger* (NE, NSW); near Bakers Creek Falls carpark, c. 25 km E of Armidale, 7 April 2001, *L.M. Copeland 2939 & W.E. Holzinger* (CANB, NE, NSW).



***Diplodium divaricatum*, Apsley Falls, NSW**



***Diplodium divaricatum*, Wollomombi Falls, NSW**



***Diplodium divaricatum*, Mihi Falls, NSW, *A.D.Bishop J312/26-36*.**
a. flowering plant and sterile plant (rosette); b. flower from front; c. flower from side; d. labellum from above, flattened; e. column from front; f. column and labellum from side; g. stigma; h. pollinium; i. dorsal sepal flattened; j. synsepalum; k. petal.
© D.L.Jones 16 April 1994

Distribution: Endemic to the Northern Tablelands of New South Wales from just north of Armidale to Mummel Gulf National Park c. 50 km south-east of Walcha.

Habitat: Grows on sheltered slopes in moist sclerophyll forests and woodlands among grass tussocks, ferns and shrubs; also in more exposed habitats close to escarpments, sometimes among rocks. The soils range from well-drained gravelly loams to well-structured, moisture-retentive brown loams. Altitudes range from 950-1200 m.

Flowering: March to May.

Conservation status: Moderately widespread on the Northern Tablelands and locally common and well-reserved in Oxley Wild Rivers National Park and Mummel Gulf National Parks and Duval Nature Reserve.

Etymology: The Latin *divaricatus*, spread apart, in reference to the spreading free points of the lateral sepals.

Recognition: Slender autumn-flowered greenhood with relatively large striped flowers (25-30 mm long); large dorsal sepal with a long apical point (5-8 mm long); broad sinus; divergent free points on the lateral sepals; and a relatively large (10-12 mm x 2-2.3 mm), thick labellum.

Similar species: Similar in general appearance to *D. striatum* which has smaller flowers (19-22 mm long); short apical points on the dorsal sepals (3-4 mm long); narrow sinus; parallel free points on the lateral sepals; and a relatively small (8-9 mm x 2-2.3 mm), thin labellum. The flowers of *D. divaricatum* have a loose bulbous appearance which contrasts with the neat compact flowers of *D. striatum*.

Notes: *Diplodium divaricatum* has been linked with *D. alatum* (e.g. Metcalfe 1987) which is endemic in Tasmania and has narrower boldly striped flowers (Jones 1998). Geographically the species is nearest to *D. striatum* which extends north to the vicinity of Cadia in the Central Western Slopes of New South Wales. *Diplodium divaricatum* is the northernmost member of this complex and is the first species of the group to flower, with most populations finishing before those of *D. alatum* and *D. striatum* begin to flower.

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3. *Speculantha rubiginosa* D.L.Jones & L.M.Copel., ***sp. nov.*** With affinity to *Speculantha parviflora* (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., but differing by its late spring-early summer flowering period (autumn for *S. parviflora*), angular, rusty-brown and white flowers (green and white in *S. parviflora*), scabrous dorsal sepal, lateral sepals and petals (smooth in *S. parviflora*), and, labellum tip not visible through the sinus.

Type: New South Wales: North Coast: Dorrigo National Park, Killungoondie Plain, 30°20'S, 152°49'E, *L.M. Copeland 4129*, 15 Nov. 2006 (holo CANB; iso NE, NSW). (Specific locality details withheld for conservation purposes).

Description: Glabrous, tuberous, terrestrial *herb*. *Plants* 10-25 cm tall, not elongating in fruit. *Rosettes* absent at anthesis, usually 1, borne on a lateral growth from the base of the scape or on sterile plants. *Rosette leaves* spreading, 2-7 per rosette; lamina ovate, 5-10 mm long, 4-8 mm wide, dull green; margins entire or irregularly crinkled; apex acute to acuminate; petioles 2-6 mm long, slender. *Scape* slender, wiry, 1-7-flowered. *Sterile bracts* sheathing, 2-5, oblong-obovate, 6-13 mm long, 3-5 mm wide, acute to acuminate. *Pedicels* 1-3 mm long, slender. *Fertile bracts* closely sheathing, ovate-elliptical, 3-8 mm long, 3-4 mm wide, acute. *Ovaries* narrowly ellipsoid, 3-5 mm long, smooth or slightly verrucose. *Flowers* well spaced, 1-3 open at once, angular, 8-9 mm long, 2.5-3 mm wide, rusty brown and white at the base, reddish brown towards the apex, sometimes wholly reddish and white, with shortly scabrous tips on the dorsal sepal, free points of the lateral sepals and petals; galea slightly inflated at the base, erect before curving forwards in an elongated semi-circle; petals longer than the dorsal sepal. *Dorsal sepal* ovate-lanceolate when flattened, 11-13 mm long, 4-6 mm wide, inflated at the base then tapered to the apex, boldly striped, scabrous, acute to subacute. *Lateral sepals* erect, closely embracing the galea; sinus curved inwards, the area below sloping gently to the ovary when viewed from the side, flat when viewed from the front with a central notch; frontal opening c. 2 mm wide; conjoined part 6-7 mm long, 4-5 mm wide, narrowed to c. 1.5 mm across at the base; free points erect or curved forwards, 2-2.5 mm long, tapered, acuminate, not reaching to the top of the galea. *Petals* oblong, 8-9 mm long, c. 2.5 mm wide, falcate, red brown with white stripes, darker towards the apex; flange c. 1 mm across, broadly deltate, obtuse. *Labellum* erect, not visible through the sinus in any position, nearly straight or curved forwards near the apex, red to red-brown and white. *Labellum lamina* narrowly oblong-elliptical, 3-3.5 mm long, 1-1.3 mm wide, obtuse; basal appendage decurved, c. 0.8 mm long, broadest at the base; apex trifid, erect. *Callus* a raised central red to red-brown ridge c. 0.3 mm across. *Column* 5-6 mm long, curved away from the ovary at 60° at the base then erect, red brown. *Column wings* c. 1.4 mm long; basal lobe broadly deltate, c. 0.6 mm long, c. 0.5 mm wide, red brown, at an angle of 50°; apex broadly obtuse; inner margins adorned sparsely with short, white cilia; mid-section c. 0.5 mm long, brown; apical lobe obliquely erect, filiform, c. 0.8 mm long, curved. *Anther* c. 1 mm long, obtuse. *Pollinia* linear, c. 1.1 mm long, yellow, mealy. *Stigma* situated towards the column base, broadly scutiform, c. 1.5 mm long, c. 1.3 mm wide, raised. *Capsules* erect, ellipsoid, 7-11 mm long, 3-4.5 mm wide, smooth.

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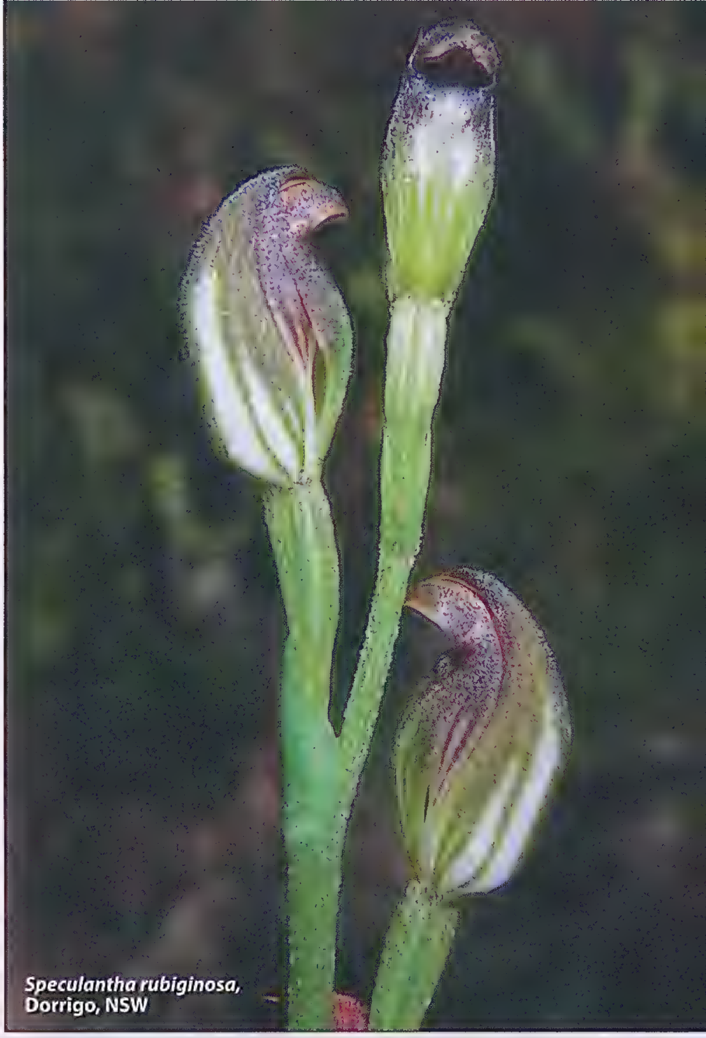
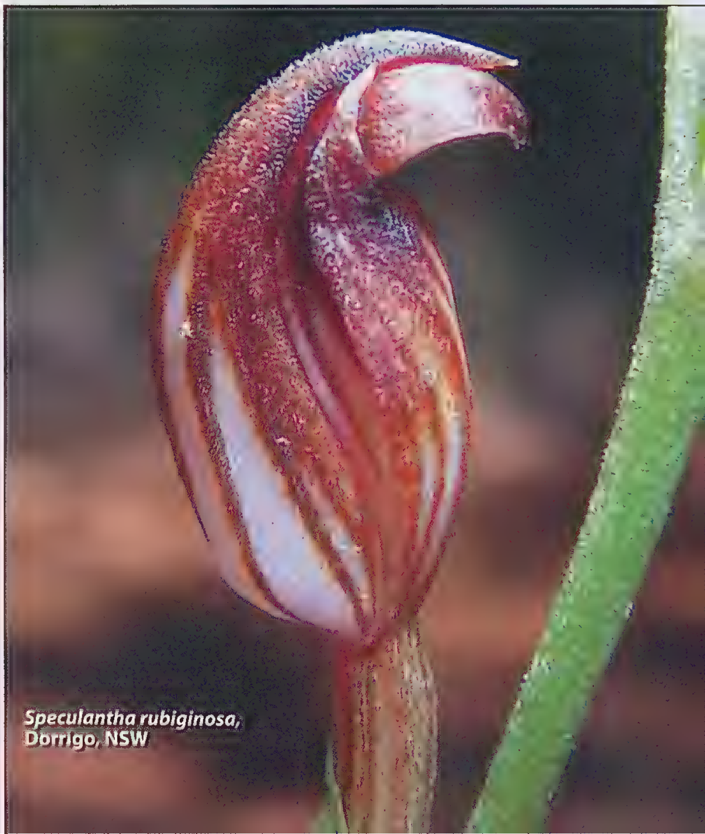


Speculantha rubiginosa, Dorrigo, NSW



Speculantha rubiginosa, Dorrigo, NSW

Additional specimen examined: New South Wales: North Coast: Dorrigo National Park, Killungoondie Plain, 30°20'S, 152°49'E, *L.M. Copeland 4143*, 12 Dec. 2006 (CANB). (Specific locality details withheld for conservation purposes).

Distribution: Apparently restricted to a small area in Dorrigo National Park, approximately 10 km ENE of Dorrigo in northern New South Wales.

Habitat: *Speculantha rubiginosa* grows in loamy soils derived from basalt at an altitude of approximately 800 m. Most plants grow in a layered open forest of *Eucalyptus nobilis, Allocasuarina littoralis, Callitris rhomboidea* and *Acacia melanoxylon* with a ground layer of *Gleichenia dicarpa* and *Lomandra longifolia*. A small population also grows in an adjacent grassland dominated by *Themeda australis* and *Poa sieberiana*.

Flowering: Plants have been recorded flowering from mid November to early December.

Conservation status: *Speculantha rubiginosa* has a highly restricted distribution and is only known from a single, small, reserved population in Dorrigo National Park. Less than 30 individuals are currently known although further searches may reveal additional plants. As some individuals occur along a minor road impacts from 4WD vehicles and bushwalkers are both potential threats. Following the criteria of Briggs & Leigh (1996) we suggest a ROTAP code of 2ECit.

Recognition: Characterised by late spring-early summer flowering period; rosettes appearing after anthesis; dull green rosette leaves; wiry scape; sheathing sterile bracts; 1-7-flowered inflorescence; verrucose ovaries; well-spaced, narrow, angular flowers, 8-9 x 2.5-3 mm, rusty brown and white at the base, reddish brown towards the apex, sometimes wholly reddish and white; scabrous tips on the dorsal sepal, free points and petals; sinus curved inwards, the area below sloping gently to the ovary when viewed from the side, V-shaped when viewed from the front; tapered free points that do not reach the top of the galea; and, a narrowly oblong-elliptical, red-brown and white labellum, 3-3.5 x 1-1.3 mm, the tip not visible from the exterior in any position.

Similar species: *Speculantha rubiginosa* is a distinctive species which shares many floral similarities with *S. recta, ined.*, known only from near Wauchope. The latter species however flowers in autumn-winter, is more robust with taller scapes and slightly larger flowers, longer, narrower dorsal sepal with an acuminate apex and a strongly scabrous dorsal sepal but smooth lateral sepals and petals. *Speculantha oresbia, ined.*, known only from higher parts of the Barrington Tops and Werrikimbe National Park, has thicker scapes, more crowded, larger (especially wider), darker red-brown flowers with a broader obovate labellum. *Speculantha amabilis* can be immediately distinguished by its much larger flowers that are even more brightly coloured (bright red to bright reddish-brown and white). The new species also has similarities with *S. furva* which is from sandstone habitats south of Sydney, flowers mid-summer and autumn and has slightly larger much darker brown to brownish-black and white flowers.

Notes: A poorly known taxon with similar features to both *S. recta* and *S. rubiginosa* occurs in Whian Whian State Forest south of Murwillumbah. This taxon requires further study.

Etymology: The Latin *rubiginosus*, rusty-red, in reference to the basic flower colour.

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4. ***Caladenia dorrigoensis*** **D.L.Jones & L.M.Copel., *sp. nov.*** With affinity to *Caladenia transitoria* D.L.Jones but differing by its solitary white flower (*C. transitoria* has up to 3 cream-green to yellowish-green flowers), white labellum with pale purplish bars (pinkish to white labellum with purple bars and blotches in *C. transitoria*) and lamina calli in two rows (four in *C. transitoria*).

Type: New South Wales: North Coast: Dorrigo National Park, 30°19'S, 152°48'E, *L.M. Copeland 4117*, 23 Oct 2006 (holo CANB 688800; iso K, NE, NSW). (Specific locality details withheld for conservation purposes).

Description: Hirsute, tuberous terrestrial *herb* growing in loose groups. *Leaf* spreading, narrowly linear, 6-12 cm long, 0.8-1.5 mm wide, green, glabrous or nearly so; adaxial surface channelled. *Scape* 8-20 cm long, c. 0.5 mm wide, wiry, hirsute; trichomes spreading, glandular and eglandular, 0.3-1 mm long, the glandular trichomes with small red globose heads. *Sterile bracts* closely sheathing, oblong, 5-9 mm long, 2-2.5 mm wide, acute, externally hirsute. *Floral bracts* closely sheathing, ovate-oblong, 4-6 mm long, c. 3 mm wide, subacute, externally hirsute. *Flower* solitary, 12-18 mm across, the lateral sepals and petals often irregularly arranged, internally white, externally greenish-brown with a vestiture of purple, sessile, globose glands; labellum white with faint purplish transverse bars and a reddish-purple apex; calli purple; column very pale green. Tepals densely glandular externally and internally on the tips; dorsal sepal strongly incurved over the column; lateral sepals porrect and divergent; petals obliquely erect to spreading. *Dorsal sepal* narrowly obovate-spathulate, 8-10 mm long, 2.5-3 mm wide, cucullate, subacute to obtuse. *Lateral sepals* asymmetrical, obovate, 8-10 mm long, 2-2.5 mm wide, falcate, acute to subobtuse. *Petals* asymmetrical, narrowly linear-oblanceolate, 7-10 mm long, 1-1.5 mm wide, falcate, acuminate. *Labellum* articulated the column base. *Lamina* distinctly 3-lobed, ovate in outline when flattened, 5-6 mm long, 3.5-4 mm wide, erect in the proximal half then curved forwards; apex recurved. *Lateral lobes* c. 1.1 mm wide, erect and column-embracing, entire. Midlobe deltate, c. 2 mm long; marginal calli 6-8 pairs, linear, c. 0.6 mm long, dark purplish-black, papillate, irregular and decrescent to the apex. *Lamina calli* in 2 irregular rows, extending about halfway onto the mid-lobe, stalks whitish. Basal calli not distinct. Longest lamina calli c. 0.6 mm long; head c. 0.5 mm across, globose, papillate; stalk c. 0.3 mm long, stout. Distal calli subsessile to sessile, irregularly shaped and arranged. *Column* 5-5.5 mm long, c. 1.8 mm wide, erect, incurved towards the apex, broadly winged; central ridge c. 0.8 mm wide. *Anther* c. 1.1 mm long, papillate; rostrum very short. *Pollinia* four, c. 1 mm long, cream, flat, mealy. *Stigma* elliptic, c. 1 mm wide, sunken, green. *Capsule* ellipsoid, c. 10 mm long, c. 3.5 mm wide, brown, glandular-hairy.

Distribution: Currently known only from a small area in Dorrigo National Park, approximately 10 km ENE of Dorrigo in northern New South Wales.

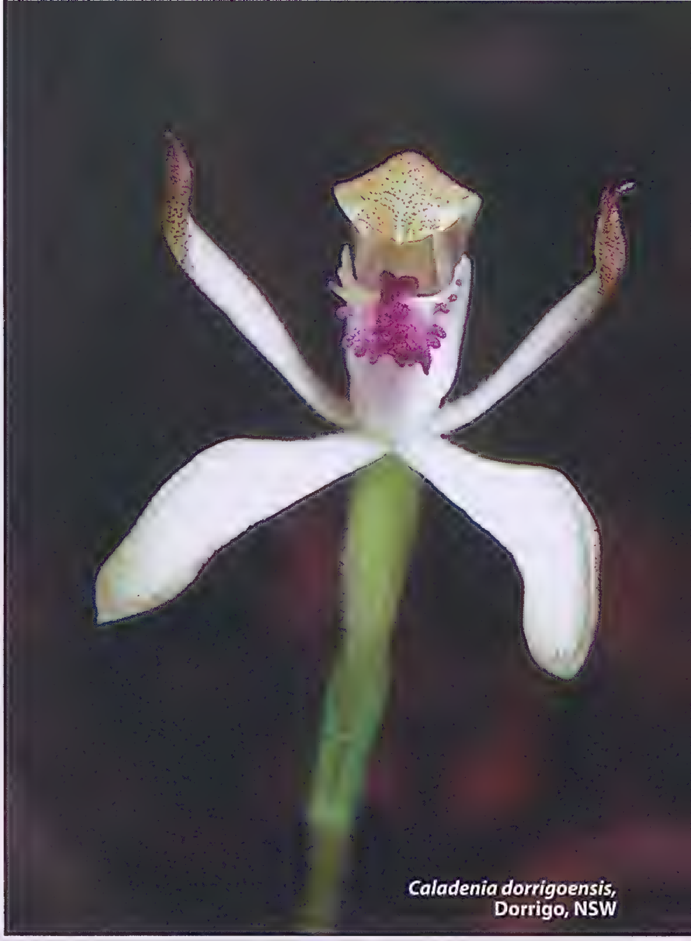
Habitat: *Caladenia dorrigoensis* grows in a layered woodland of *Allocasuarina littoralis*, *Callitris rhomboidea* and *Banksia integrifolia* subsp. *monticola* with a shrub layer of *Leptospermum polygalifolium*. The ground layer is dominated by *Lycopodium deuterodensum*, *Lomandra longifolia* and *Poa sieberiana*. The altitude is approximately 800 m and the soil is a clay loam derived from basalt.

Flowering: Flowers have only been recorded in October.

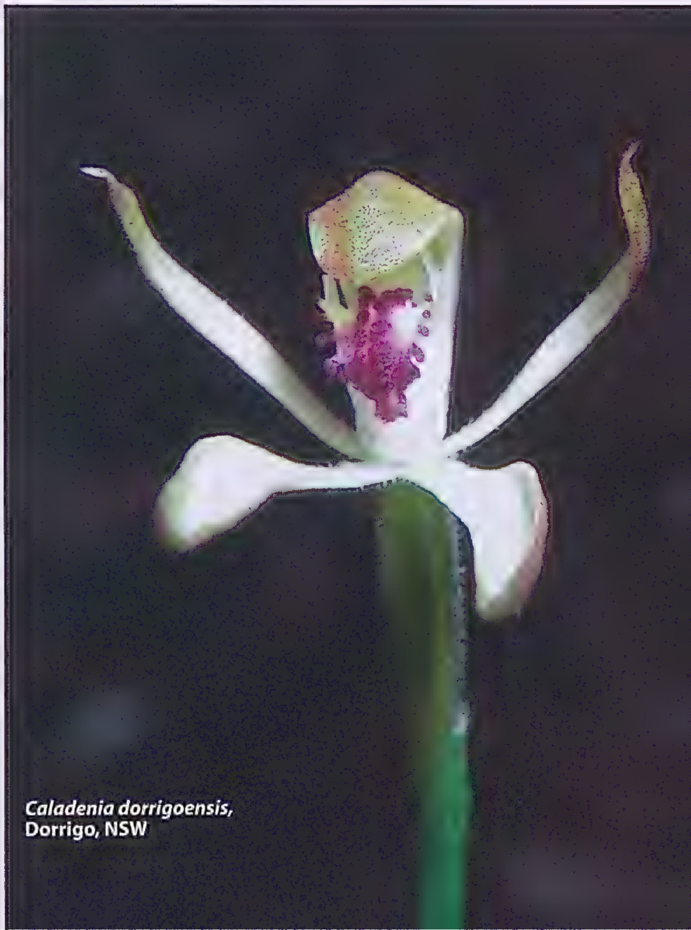
Conservation status: *Caladenia dorrigoensis* has a highly restricted distribution and is only known from a single, reserved population in Dorrigo National Park. Less than 80 individuals are currently known although further searches may reveal additional plants. As some individuals occur along a minor road impacts from 4WD vehicles and bushwalkers are both potential threats. Following the criteria of Briggs & Leigh (1996) we suggest a ROTAP code of 1ECit.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the Dorrigo district to which this species appears to be confined.

Recognition: *Caladenia dorrigoensis* is characterised by a solitary small flower 12-18 mm across which is white internally, externally greenish-brown with a prominent vestiture of tiny,



***Caladenia dorrigoensis*, Dorrigo, NSW**



***Caladenia dorrigoensis*, Dorrigo, NSW**

sessile, purple, globose glands, a white labellum with faint purplish transverse bars and a reddish-purple apex, two rows of purple calli and a very pale green column.

Similar species: *Caladenia transitoria* has some similarity to *C. dorrigoensis* but has up to 3 flowers per inflorescence which are cream-green to yellowish-green internally, externally greenish brown with a strong vestiture of tiny brown globose glands, pinkish to white labellum with purple transverse bars and a dark purplish-black apex, four rows of dark purplish-black calli and a greenish column spotted and blotched with red.

Notes: The petals and lateral sepals of *C. dorrigoensis* spread irregularly in a similar way to those of *C. transitoria*. The flowers of *C. dorrigoensis* are probably short-lived and self-pollinating but these features require confirmation.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to Anna Monro and Emma Toms for help with specimens at CANB, Jean Egan for preparing David Jones' drawing of *Diplodium divaricatum* for publication, the directors and curators at CANB and NE for access to the collections, Peter Metcalfe for help with localities and discussions on one of the populations of *Anzybas globulus*, Gary Backhouse for advice on the population size and morphology of *Caladenia dorrigoensis*, Delphine Copeland for assistance in the field, Bill Holzinger for companionship in the field and enthusiastic support of this research and Barbara Jones for too many reasons to detail. Line drawing of *Diplodium divaricatum* by David Jones, all photographs by Lachlan M. Copeland.

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David L. Jones
Kalaru, NSW, 2550
Email: dabajones@bigpond.com

Lachlan M. Copeland
Eco Logical Australia,
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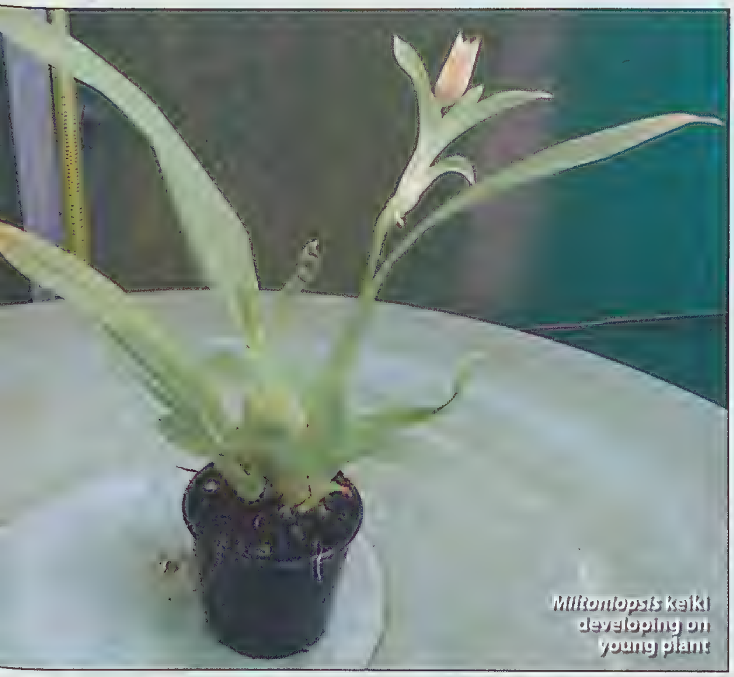
Orchid Road Test

by Sam Cowie

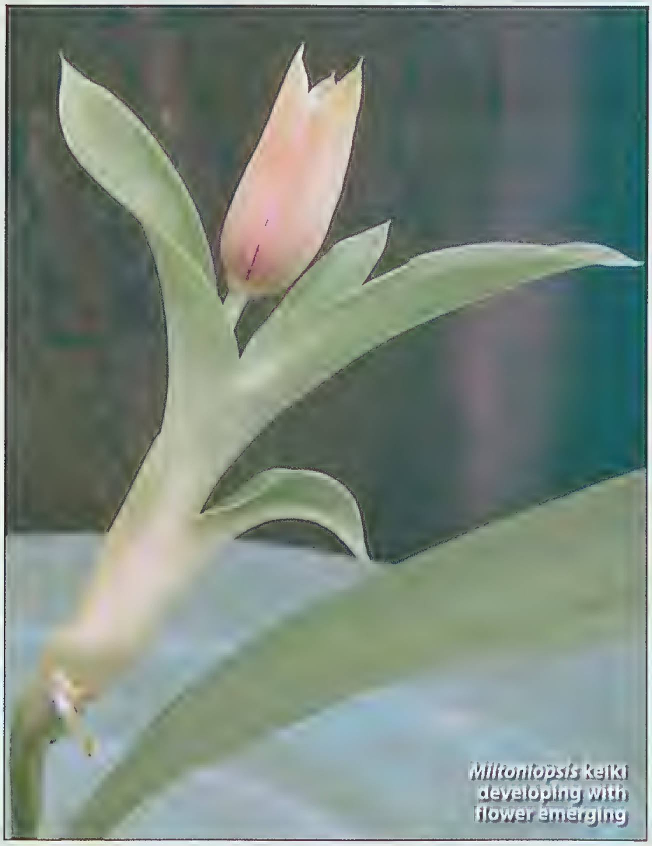


Miltoniopsis keiki developing on young plant

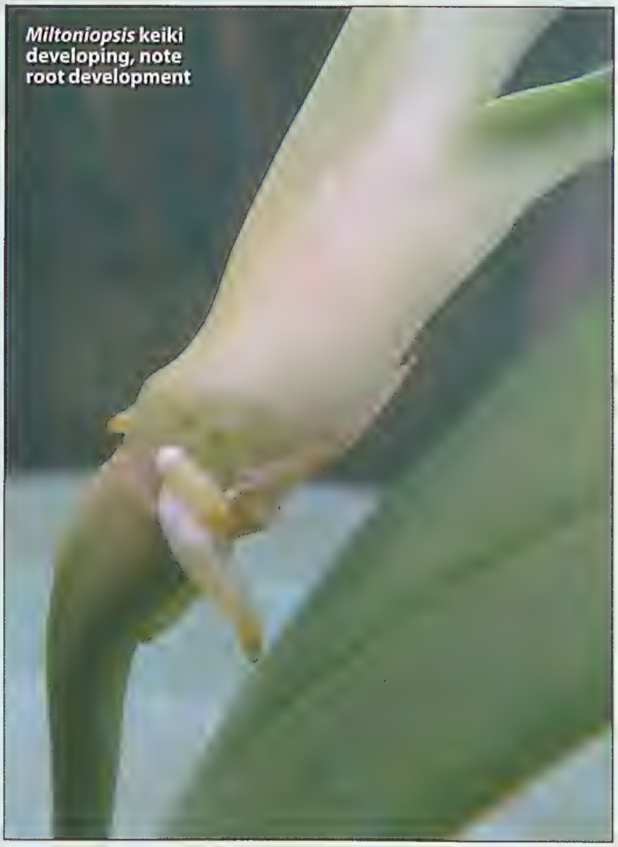
Things You See About the Nursery

Production horticulture is boring, you propagate, you deflask, you pot, you keep potting, you pot some more and then you pack and ship the end product. Very rarely does anything exciting happen like a Brown Snake wandering through the potting shed, then there's a lot of activity that gets you away from potting for the time being and an excuse not to go back into the potting shed for a while. So you find an exciting job like blocking up and spacing batches of orchids or sorting batches out so that you know which ones to pot next. Trust me sorting out batches of orchids and blocking up a 25-metre long rolling bench in our nursery is exciting, then you have to pot more orchids to fill in the empty space.

The only redeeming feature is that you see any one type of orchid growing on mass, so you get to watch and learn each cultivars little quirks. Some aren't too exciting like how fast they progress in the propagation house from flask to first pot up, which maybe the difference between a normal 12 to 14 months and an extremely fast variety doing it in 10 months. Every once in a while you see a plant or batch do something out of the ordinary and are reminded of how wonderful orchid growing can be.



Miltoniopsis keiki developing with flower emerging



Miltoniopsis keiki developing, note root development

Now those that grow *Phalaenopsis* or Dendrobiums are very familiar with keiki's that form on flower spikes or pseudobulbs. Water your soft cane Dendrobiums too much in winter and you'll be rewarded with a crop of keiki's instead of flowers in spring. Grow *Phalaenopsis* and you can sometimes initiate a keiki on the old flower stem. Grow *Miltoniopsis* and it's not something you'll ever expect to see.

So you can imagine my surprise at seeing a keiki forming on the end of a flower spike of *Miltoniopsis* Banana Fandango 'Faded Memories'. As you can see from the photo the orchid isn't a big plant, only a young one in an 80mm pot and it's developing two nice new shoots. Now I don't think this is a keiki in the true sense of Dendrobiums as it appears that the developing end of the flower spike has reverted to a vegetative stage. You can see where the flower spike goes straight into the base of the keiki. The keiki is forming roots and could probably be separated off in a few months and grown on. As an added bonus it has two flower buds.

Now generally *Oncidium* intergeneric production relies upon the deflasked plantlet forming its first pseudobulb and then putting up its first decent growth or two. Now one new variety of *Odontocidium* played a trick on us. Out of flask they grew well, as was to be expected, and approximately half the batch formed its first pseudobulb as was normal. At this time it was decided to pot them from plug into their normal first pot (105mm) as the plants were quite sizeable. On the first plug tray my 2IC brought up the point that quite a few hadn't formed their first pseudobulb, so after a quick inspection I made the decision to pot the lot up, as I thought sorting them out and leaving the single growth plants in the plug trays was wasting our time.

Several months later on my nursery rounds I noticed that the vast majority of single growth plants still hadn't formed their first pseudobulb, instead the growth had just grown in size and produced more leaves. In the last month or so we finally noticed that the single growth plants were finally pushing up their first pseudobulb, then to our surprise they started forming flower spikes (mostly 2 per growth, occasionally 3). Now it's not uncommon to see flower spikes on young plants, but as you can see from the photos this *Odontocidium* variety didn't produce a small plant on its first growth, nor are the flower spikes small and insignificant.

What makes this interesting from a horticultural perspective is that the whole batch (2000+ plants) has been treated the same. They were all deflasked at the same time, all the shoots put into the lab came from the same mother plant, all were irrigated and fertilised exactly the same, and all have been grown together in the same position from propagation through to the production greenhouse. The spread of plants that had formed pseudobulbs compared to single growth plants was evenly distributed in every plug tray, so nothing stands out as a cause or trigger.

Well that's my excitement for the last season, back to potting.

Sam Cowie
Kin Kin, Qld

Australian Orchid Review

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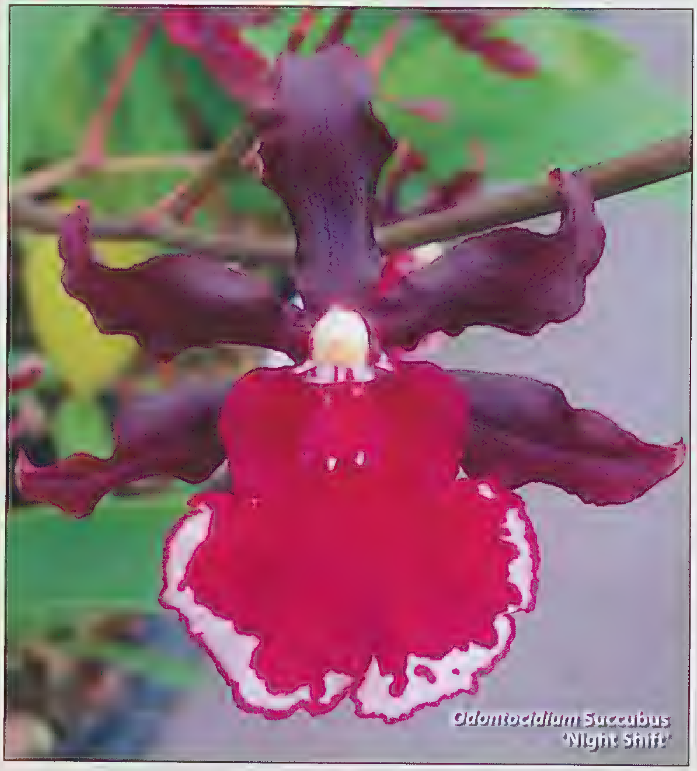
Orchid Road Test

by Sam Cowie

Odontocidium Succubus 'Night Shift'


Odontocidium Succubus 'Night Shift'

This road test is more of a preliminary assessment rather than a final assessment, it's just that this orchid has grown so well on the first production run that I thought a preliminary look is worth it. *Odontocidium* Succubus is a relatively simple hybrid with the pod parent being the species *Oncidium fuscatum*, with the pollen parent *Odontocidium* Blackata also being 25% *Oncidium fuscatum*, so a lot of *fuscatum* influence. The whole grex earned the breeder Mr Glen Barfield an AQ/AOC.

The first assessment I'll make with this orchid is it looks to be a big plant, big pseudobulb and big dark green foliage. As you can see from the photos (plant currently in a 105mm pot) also a big fat spike that is quite self-supporting. The mother plants of the grex that I've seen all produce quite big spikes, some of which have topped out at 1500mm on well grown mature plants.

The cultivar 'Night Shift' is a real rooter, with nice big thick roots filling the pot in short order. It's yet to earn the title of 'Root Monster' like the Pacific Passage grex, where an individual plant can put roots across its neighbouring plants and into the plants on the other side. An orchid that produces lots of vigorous roots is significantly easier to grow than those that don't.

'Night Shift' has a very dark flower with a velvet-like deep red lip, generally with a white edge to it but occasionally not. The dark flower is one that will stand out on any show bench or display, like a Goth Heavy Metal fan at a ladies' fancy high tea party.

All of our *Odontocidium* Succubus 'Night Shift' are grown in a Coco Husk/Perlite mix and prefer to stay moist but well drained. Another typical trait is it's a gross feeder, so controlled release fertiliser plus liquid fertiliser is a must. As of writing this article the plant loves the heat, having come through some very warm summer months. I'll pull a few plants from the batch and grow on for a final assessment in the next 18 months.

Sam Cowie,
Kin Kin, Qld

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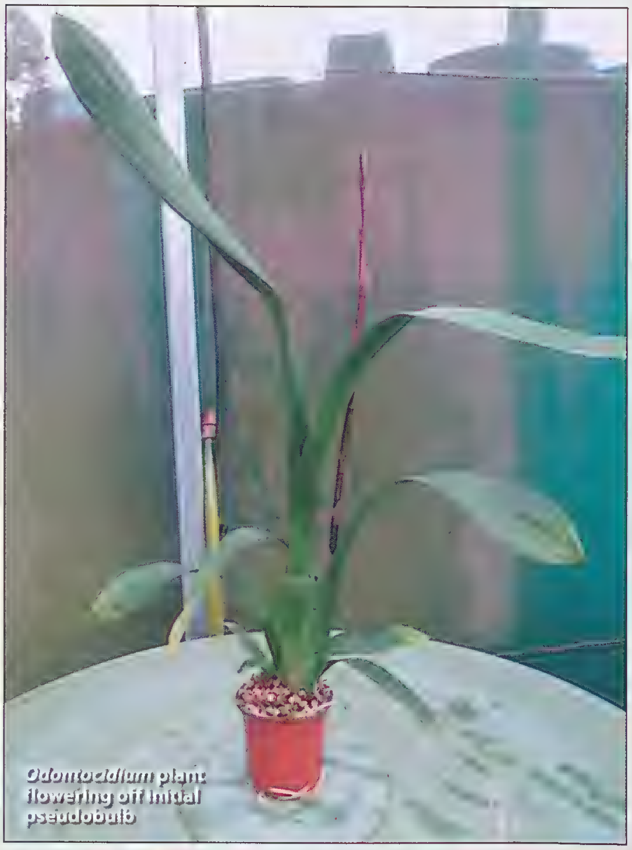
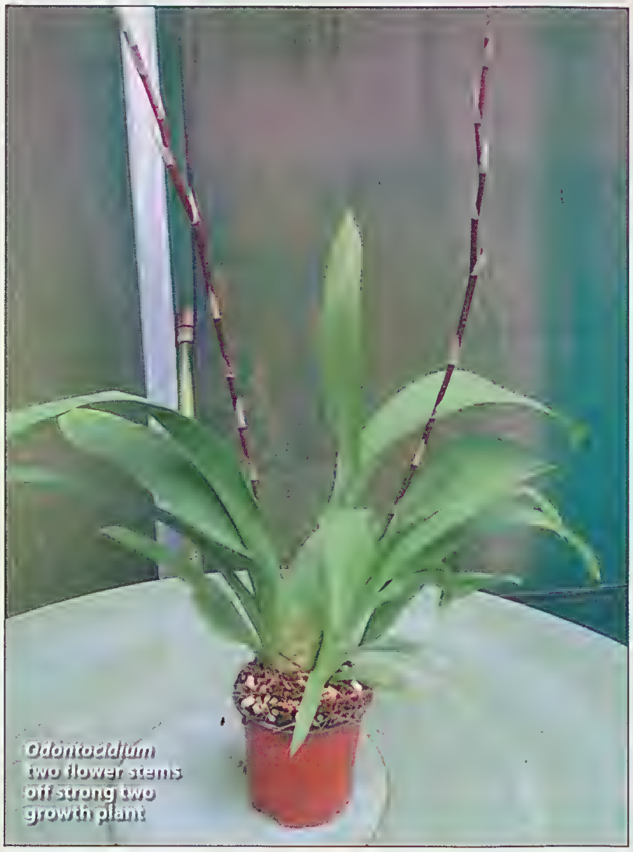
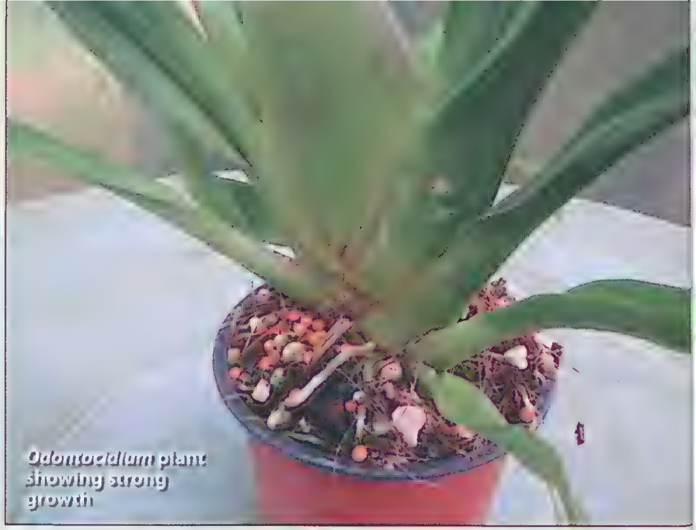


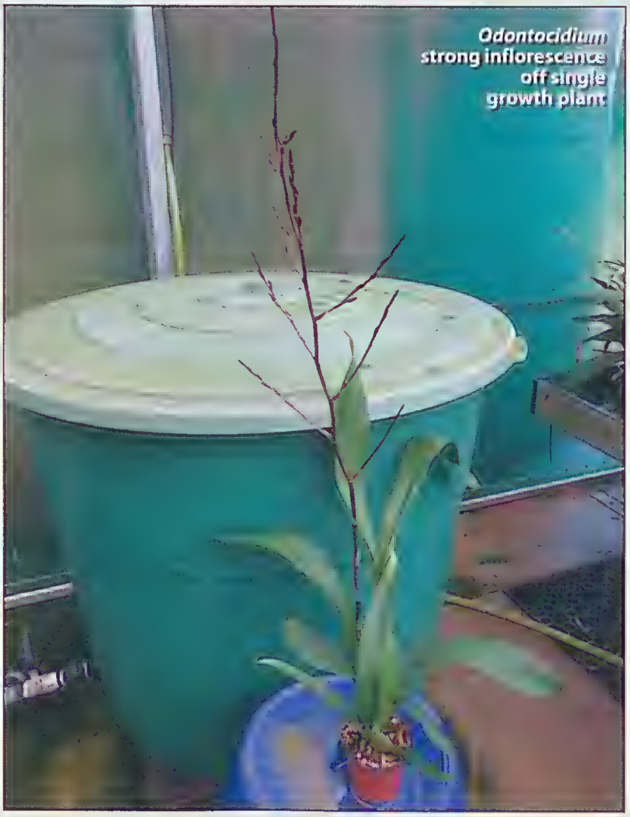
Odontocidium plant flowering off initial pseudobulb



Odontocidium two flower stems off strong two growth plant



Odontocidium plant showing strong growth



Odontocidium strong inflorescence off single growth plant

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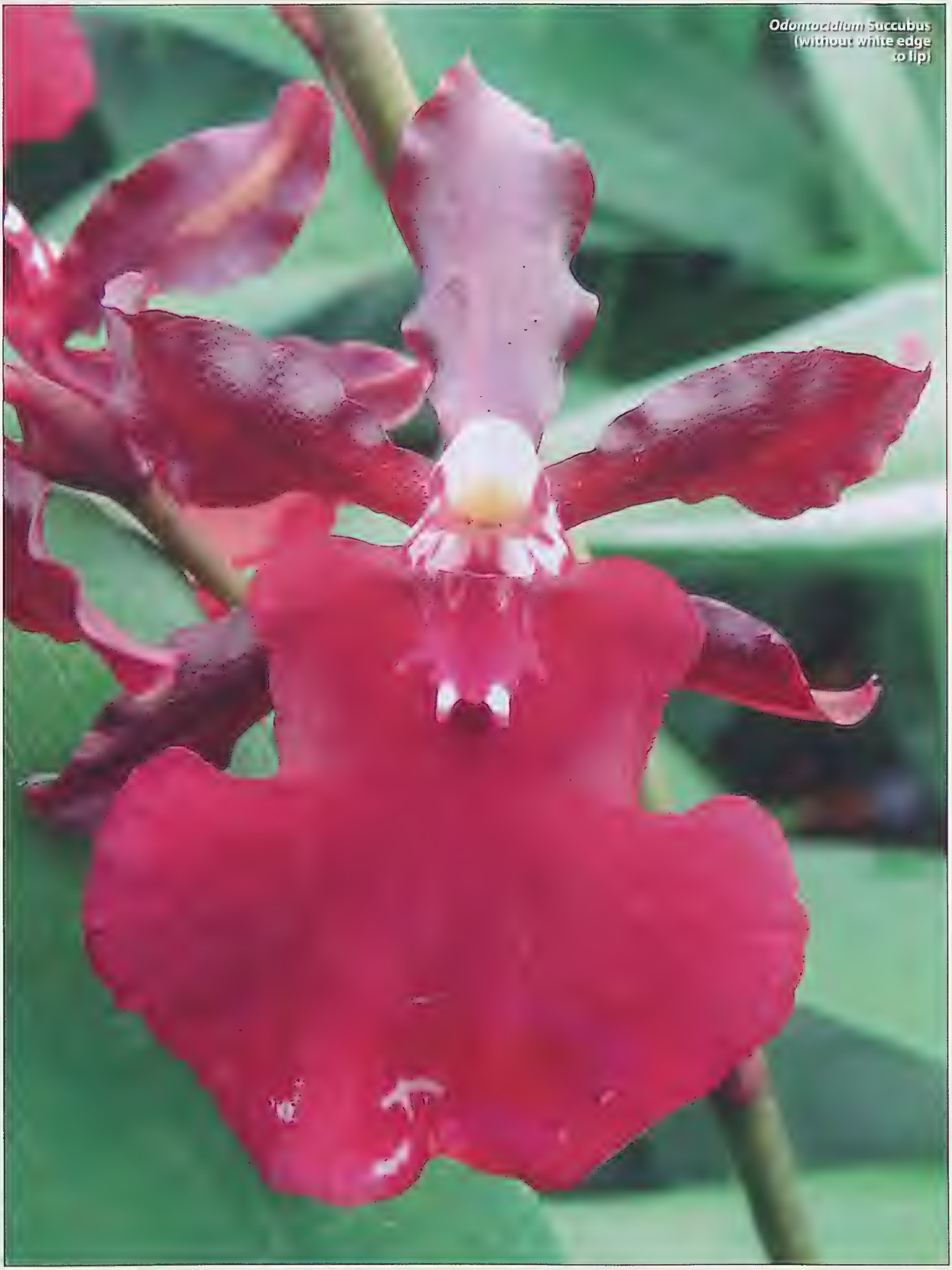
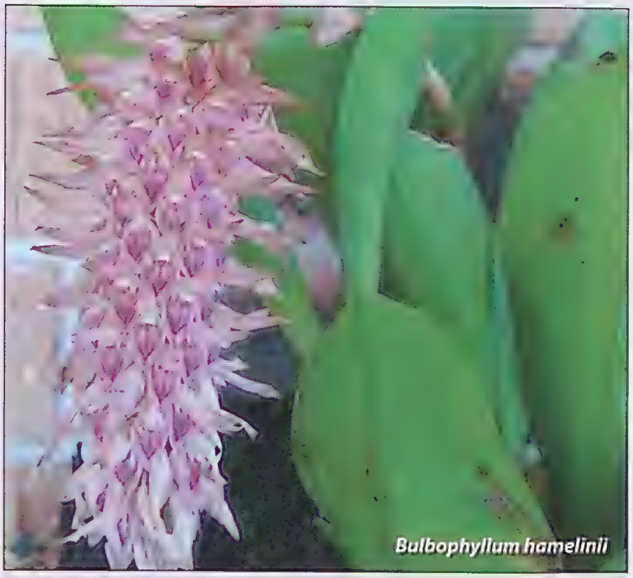


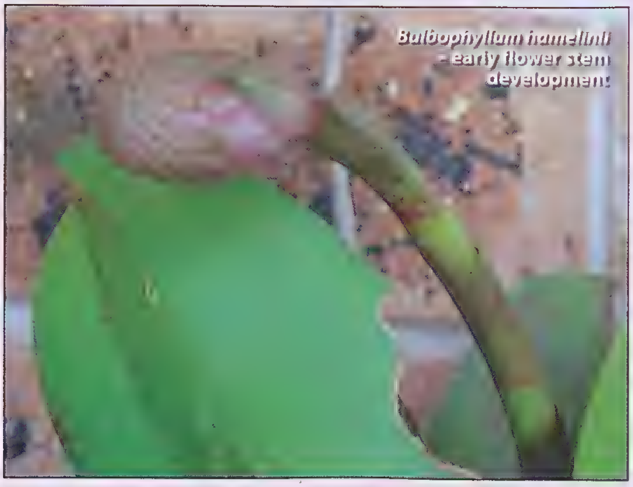
Odontocidium Succubus
(without white edge
to lip)

Bulbophyllum hamelinii

Text and photos by Bob Saunders



Bulbophyllum hamelinii



Bulbophyllum hamelinii - early flower stem development

In early 2015 a plant I had labelled as "*Oncidium hamelinii*" was in spike. (The plant does have many similarities to the robust *Oncidium ampliatum* from tropical America). I realised the label was not right, so I sent a photo to a *Bulbophyllum* grower who said it was most likely *Bulbophyllum hamelinii.* He also mentioned he has had one for over 30 years, still unflowered!

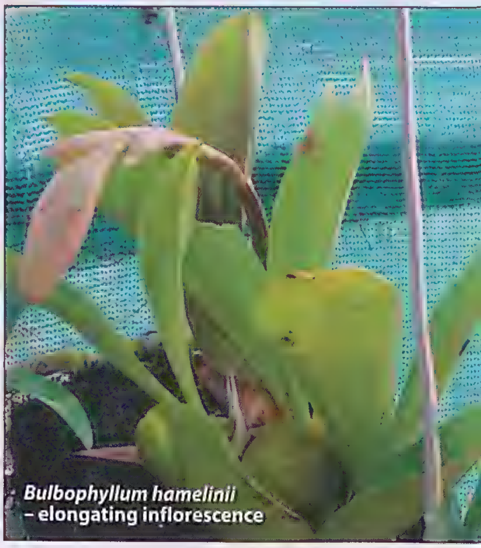
There were a few waves of imported plants (staghorn ferns) and orchids from Madagascar over two decades ago, from the now-closed Keith's Nursery in Townsville, Queensland, and Easy Orchids in Woodburn, New South Wales. Many interesting Bulbophyllums and other botanicals were included in these shipments.

Bulbophyllum hamelinii is endemic to Madagascar and grows in humid, evergreen forests at elevations of 800 to 1000 meters, and is the largest species of *Bulbophyllum* in Madagascar. It is an intermediate to warm growing epiphyte that is rare in orchid collections.

Interestingly, this *Bulbophyllum* also produces two leaves, as does the Type of the genus, *Bulbophyllum nutans* from Madagascar and Mascarene Islands including Réunion Island. It is closely related to *Bulbophyllum occlusum* from Section *Alcistachys*.

I grow this orchid under 50% shadecloth and it is attached on a large piece of treefern hanging high with my "Softcane" Dendrobiums. It receives water and fertiliser with the Dendrobiums. We are in a frost-free area and our climate is sub-tropical. The plants receive good airflow, and as I write this, there are two new growths doing well - hoping to flower this plant again very soon. ■

Bob Saunders
Casino, NSW
Email: bobclairesaunders@dodo.com.au



Bulbophyllum hamelinii - elongating inflorescence

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Alan Stephenson is the recipient of the Australian Orchid Foundation Award of Honour for 2015

Alan Stephenson is the very deserving recipient of the 2015 Award of Honour from the Australian Orchid Foundation. Alan is a good friend of mine and I am very happy to share these notes with the readers of this journal.

Introduction:

Alan Stephenson is a dedicated orchid enthusiast who spends many hours in the bush studying and photographing orchids. As a result of these activities, Alan has gained an exceptional knowledge of Australian native orchids, especially some of the elusive terrestrial species. Alan is also a passionate conservationist who regularly cajoles and lobbies various government departments to ensure the conservation of endangered species. Pertinent to this submission for an award from the AOF are the following:-

Background:

To quote from his friend Leo Cady who wrote about Alan Stephenson in Alan's book, the *Orchid Species of the Shoalhaven* "I have known Alan Stephenson for many years and have watched him evolve from an inquisitive person to a very knowledgeable one on the growing and identifying of both exotic and native orchids. Alan developed an intense interest in orchids in the mid 1980's and then joined the Shoalhaven Orchid Society, now ANOS Illawarra (Australasian Native Orchid Society). Having a great area of bushland close to his home in Nowra, this developing interest increased and he began to find a wide range of epiphytic and terrestrial orchids. Several of these proved to beyond their known geographical boundaries, including *Rhizanthella slateri*, the Eastern Underground Orchid. Alan identified the first plant of the species to be found locally (1997) and located plants at another site in 2001. Alan also trained as an Australian Orchid Council judge in 1987 and acted in that capacity until 2008."

Field work:

Alan is an industrious field worker who regularly combs the bush looking for orchids. In his time he has located numerous new populations of uncommon and rare orchids. His intensive efforts in looking for threatened species have resulted in the rediscovery of endangered Jervis Bay Leek Orchid (*Prasophyllum affine*) and the location of new populations which have extended the known range of several rare species. These include *Calochilus pulchellus* (endangered), *Corunastylis stephensonii* (endangered), *Corunastylis vernalis* (vulnerable), *Cryptostylis hunteriana* (vulnerable), *Diplodium pulchellum* (vulnerable), *Genoplesium baueri* (vulnerable), *Oligochaetochilus gibbosus* (endangered), *Rhizanthella slateri* (endangered), *Speculantha ventricosa* (endangered) and *Speculantha vernalis* (endangered). He has also searched extensively, but unsuccessfully, for the remarkable but extinct Opera House Greenhood (*Diplodium hians*).

Orchid conservation:

Alan was appointed the Conservation Director for the Australian Orchid Council in 2002 and in 2005 the National Conservation Officer for the Australian Native Orchid Society (later relinquished). Orchid conservation is Alan's strongest forte and he has tenaciously fought for the protection of native orchids with the persistence of a terrier. His contests on behalf of orchids with federal, state and local government departments are legendary. He has written numerous papers on orchid conservation for specialised journals, in many instances bringing cases of injustice and bureaucratic stupidity to the attention of orchid growers and the general public. Alan has also nominated threatened orchids to the NSW Scientific Committee and prepared submissions supporting the nomination of other threatened species. Significantly, he also prepared an important submission specifically dealing with native orchids for the 2011 Independent Review of the Commonwealth Environmental Protection Biodiversity Act of 1999. As part of his conservation activities, Alan also regularly reads Environmental Impact Assessment Reports that have been prepared and submitted prior to a local government development application. Alan has also prepared Orchid Identification sheets to help bush care workers and park personnel to be able to identify orchids when carrying out weeding or spraying activities.

Interaction with scientists:

Alan maintains a close contact with the scientific community and assists biologists and botanists in many ways. His monitoring of the populations of threatened species is a vital component of their conservation. He has also brought several undescribed species of terrestrial orchids to the attention of botanists.

Information sharing:

Alan has always been very willing to share his information with others. He regularly gives talks to interested community groups, especially orchid clubs, on many aspects of orchids, both native and exotic, including their cultivation and conservation issues. He is also a prolific author and has written more than 300 articles and papers to various Australian orchid publications. In 2011 he wrote and self-published the well-illustrated and authoritative book *Orchid Species of the Shoalhaven*.

Orchid photography:

Alan is an excellent photographer who goes to great lengths to obtain good shots, especially of orchids in the wild but also of cultivated plants. He uses the photos to support the talks he gives to many organisations as well as his writing. He also happily shares photos among his compatriots.

Awards:

In 2015 Alan was made a Fellow of the Australian Orchid Council for his work on conservation.

Etymology:

Corunastylis stephensonii D.L.Jones, an endangered species from the Nowra region of New South Wales, is appropriately named in honour of Alan.

AOF:

Alan has been an enthusiastic supporter of the Australian Orchid Foundation for many years.

David L. Jones
Kalaru, NSW, 2550
Email: dabajones@bigpond.com

BULBOPHYLLUM OF SULAWESI

Vermeulen, Jaap. & O'Byrne, Peter.(2011)

Bulbophyllum of Sulawesi is a scientific revision of the 123 species and 4 subspecies of *Bulbophyllum* that are found in Sulawesi. It contains descriptions of all 127 taxa, and illustrates the majority of them with colour photographs, line drawings, or both. The book is organised into sections according to the latest developments in orchid taxonomy; 24 *Bulbophyllum* sections are represented in Sulawesi. Keys to the sections and species are provided. There is a chapter on the biogeography of Sulawesi and chapters dealing with the island's forests and orchid habitats.

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News from the 22nd World Orchid Conference

by Alec Pridgeon

Plans for the next World Orchid Conference in Guayaquil, Ecuador, are in full swing, and the members of the Organising Committee are excited about what we are now able to offer registrants – four days of excellent presentations, posters from students supported by scholarships, a jaw-dropping show with more than 1,000 species in flower, seasoned tours through some of the most orchid-rich habitats in the world and to the famous Galápagos Islands, and the warm hospitality of Ecuadorians anxious to show off their beautiful country.

Lectures and Posters

The Conference lectures, scheduled for 8-11 November 2017, will cover three main topics: science, horticulture, and conservation biology. There will be two concurrent sessions with simultaneous translation (English-Spanish) for each of the four days of lectures beginning Wednesday, 8 November 2017. Proposed abstracts for those wishing to speak at the Conference are now being accepted for consideration; the absolutely final date for receipt of lecture abstracts will be **1 September 2016**. Format for the lecture abstracts and the mailing address for their submission can be downloaded under the Conference tab of the website (**www.WOC22.com**). Registration fees will be waived for accepted speakers. Prospective speakers whose abstracts are not among those ultimately selected by the Conference Committee (consisting of 10 individuals) will still have their registrations discounted at the early-bird rate rather than the full rate. The Conference Committee will regularly send names associated with accepted abstracts to the organisers so that they are aware of those whose registration fees are to be waived as well as those who will only be charged at the early registration rate. Abstract format and style are specified on a download under the Conference tab of the website.

We are also planning two half-day symposia of invited talks. One symposium will be devoted to the vast diversity of Andean orchids, which is what most registrants are planning on seeing both at the show as well as "up close and personal" on the pre- and post-conference tours. The other symposium will focus on the systematics, ecology, conservation biology, cultivation, trade, and ethnobotany of the world's pantropical and most commercially important orchid genus: *Vanilla*. All talks will begin promptly at 9:00 a.m. and end at 4:45 p.m. Specialist group and committee meetings will be held 5:00-7:00 p.m. unless conflicts require otherwise.

Cattleya maxima in the wild with Ivan Portilla from Ecuagenera

We also encourage poster presentations, especially by students, within the categories of taxonomy and systematics, ecology, conservation science, and horticultural science. Students whose posters are accepted may be eligible for scholarships toward their registration fees. Evidence of student status (Bachelor's, Master's or Ph.D. student) at the time of submission will be required. Awards will be made at both undergraduate and graduate student levels. The Conference Committee will award scholarships to those students whose abstracts best meet the following requirements: clarity, accurate spelling and grammar, and statement of significance. Scientific abstracts will also be expected to introduce the problem, describe the materials and methods (if appropriate), and then clearly present the results and conclusions. Abstracts of all posters accepted will be included in the Conference *Proceedings*.

Space is allocated on the website allowing registrants to donate money toward these scholarships with a $25 minimum. A full scholarship of $100 would cover full student registration. Please support our young orchid researchers; many of them will become educators and guardians of biodiversity in precisely those habitats of the world most in need of preservation.

Poster format and guidelines may be downloaded under the Conference tab of the website. The deadline for poster abstracts is **1 January 2017**; abstracts received after that date cannot be accepted.

Show

If shows at the past five Scientific Conferences on Andean Orchids over the last ten years are representative, those who are interested (and who isn't?) in *Masdevallia* and *Dracula* and other pleurothallids, *Cattleya* and relatives, *Phragmipedium*, *Stanhopea* and relatives, *Maxillaria*, *Sobralia*, and *Oncidium* and relatives can expect the show of their dreams. Vendors from around the world will be offering plants to take home with you, and a CITES representative will be on the premises to sign off on their passage out of the country.

Tours

On the website you will see pre-and post-Conference orchid tours throughout Ecuador led by the staff of Ecuagenera. Over many years Pepe Portilla and his team have taken ecotourists from the heights of the Andes into the Amazonian lowlands to find hundreds of the more than 4,200 Ecuadorian orchid species, culminating in smiling faces and rave reviews. This may be your best chance to see those species that you love so much in the wild and learn what is needed to grow them to perfection back home. A taste of the orchid biodiversity has published in several recent articles by Pepe Portilla and Alfonso Doucette, Johan and Clare Hermans, and the author.

The 22nd World Orchid Conference promises to be one of the best attended in recent memory, and every effort will be made to accommodate as many speakers as possible. We look forward to welcoming you to Ecuador and invite you to participate in at least one of the fantastic tours around town and to the coast, the highlands of Quito, lowlands of Amazonas, and the Galápagos Islands now advertised on the website.

Alec Pridgeon
Chairman: 22nd World Orchid Conference
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GROWING ORCHIDS FROM SEED

by Philip Seaton and Margaret Ramsay

Written for the amateur and the professional without access to sophisticated laboratory equipment and chemicals, 'Growing Orchids from Seed' contains all you need to know to become an expert!

Careful guidelines are given for buying and making equipment, pollinating orchid flowers, harvesting and storing seed, successful germination, transplanting seedlings, and growing them on to healthy plants.

Eighty-eight lavishly illustrated pages of coloured drawings and photographs explain everything from selecting the right kit, through to planting your own seed-raised plants in the greenhouse, teaching you step-by-step how to grow orchids confidently, successfully and professionally.

88 pages, colour.
193mm x 240mm.
Hardcover.
(Landscape Format).

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ORCHID SPECIES OF THE SHOALHAVEN: NSW Australia

by Alan W. Stephenson

Alan Stephenson lives in Nowra and is well placed to give the first botanical treatment of the native orchids of the Shoalhaven region. He has extended the distribution ranges of a number of uncommon and rare species, as well as discovering new taxa. This 68 page book is packed with both information and superb photography, almost exclusively taken by the author. All of the recorded orchid species native to the region are included and illustrated.

The introductory chapters discuss the area covered by this book, the structure of the orchid plants, their natural habitats, parts of an orchid flower, orchid structure and the pollination of orchids. This is followed by the main section of the book that alphabetically lists and discusses each species, with information such as Common Names, Recent Synonyms, Flowering Time in the wild, plus a brief description of the plant, flowers and preferred habitat. There are many terrestrial species fully covered as well as a number of epiphytic and lithophytic genera that are found in the area.

The quality of the printing and colour reproductions are sparking. This is a wonderful field guide that will aid even the most novice naturalist or native orchid enthusiast and confidently assist them in identifying examples they encounter in the field. It represents excellent value, as it also covers many species found naturally along the East Coast of New South Wales.

68 pages,
225 colour photos.
210mm x 148mm.
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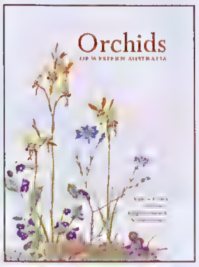
ORCHIDS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

by Andrew Brown, Pat Dundas, Kingsley Dixon & Stephen Hopper



Written by three of Western Australia's most prominent orchidologists and featuring over 200 full-page, colour illustrations by renowned botanical artist Pat Dundas, *Orchids of Western Australia* is the first modern text cataloguing all 409 known species.

This comprehensive resource for hardened enthusiasts and initiates alike features a wealth of information in a single volume – from a detailed introduction to WA orchids to information on each species, including who named them, where they were first collected, their habitat, distribution, flowering period, size and distinguishing features. This book is the culmination of decades of work by WA's foremost experts, each dedicated to the conservation of one of the world's most important regional orchid floras.

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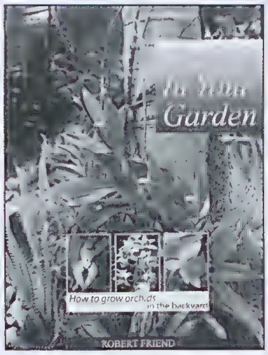
ORCHIDS IN YOUR GARDEN

How to grow orchids in the backyard

by Robert Friend



It sounds too good to be true, but orchids are as easy to grow in the backyard as a lawn or a bed of roses. Despite their exotic reputation, the everyday gardener can grow orchids without special pots or greenhouses.

The book shows you how to introduce orchids into the garden, by attaching them to trees, fixing them on rocks and walls, or planting them in garden beds. With more than 150,000 species and hybrids of orchids in the world, there are plants suitable for every garden.

Robert Friend draws on a lifetime's experience with orchids to explain how to choose the right orchid for your climate and how to landscape orchids in different types of gardens. Ranging from tropical to cool climate areas, from large acreages to small courtyard gardens, almost every backyard can enjoy the best of one of nature's wonders.

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Colour and B&W.

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THE ALLURE OF ORCHIDS

by Mark A. Clements

From 1788 when First Fleet artist George Raper painted *Diuris punctata*, the botanical world has been fascinated by Australian orchids. Hundreds of orchid images from the National Library of Australia's collection, with words by Mark Clements from the Australian National Herbarium in Canberra, make *The Allure of Orchids* a must-read for lovers of flowers, original paintings and our indigenous orchids. Many of these unique botanical illustrations are being showcased to a wider audience for the very first time.

The Allure of Orchids features an essay by internationally recognised orchid expert Mark Clements, accompanied by a portfolio of illustrations, both historical and modern, of this alluring species. In it you will find works by around 25 artists, including the extraordinarily detailed lithographs of early botanical illustrator Ferdinand Bower, Ellis Rowan's beautiful paintings, the delicate watercolours of Margaret Cochrane Scott, and many more.

The Allure of Orchids is divided into two parts; Terrestrial or ground orchids and Epiphytic or tree dwelling species. Clements says, "These illustrations can be enjoyed simply as works of art and part of our rich and colourful Australian illustrative heritage. But, significantly, they are also part of the scientific record of this country, particularly during the early exploration of the continent."

Interestingly, a lot of the old and traditional Latin botanical names have been used in this work. The author makes a significant number of anecdotal notes and comments throughout the book, to keep the reader fully informed. It is a "must have" book for those interested in Australian orchids and historical botanical art.

159 pages, colour.
284mm x 233mm.
Hardcover.

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GROWING ORCHIDS

by David P. Banks

Orchids have fascinated people for years. Breathtakingly beautiful, exotic, and surrounded by mystery, many home gardeners wrongly believe them to be difficult to grow. David P. Banks takes the guesswork out of growing orchids by providing practical advice based on more than 40 years' experience.

Growing Orchids is an up-to-date and informative guide to cultivating these intriguing plants. Included is information on housing orchids, temperature and watering requirements, suitable potting materials, seedling care, and a comprehensive section on orchid propagation.

Discover the world of orchids with the extensive list of 100 different orchid genera and descriptions of over 400 species. More than 100 stunning colour photographs, including many rare and recently discovered species, showcase the tremendous variation found throughout the orchid kingdom. These are the very last new copies, as this 2001 book has been long out of print.

122 pages.
(16 in full colour).
Softcover.

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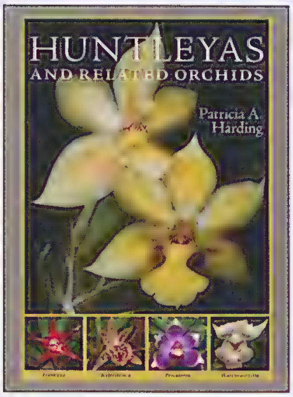

HUNTLEYAS AND RELATED ORCHIDS

by Patricia A. Harding

Revered by avid orchid collectors for its delightful, star-shaped flowers, *Huntleya* is a small group of orchids found low in the forest. *Huntleya* is a small orchid genus that includes fourteen species. They occur in wet cloud forests at medium altitudes of Guatemala, Costa Rica, South America down to Bolivia. The type species *Huntleya meleagris* also occurs in Trinidad. Besides their striking colours — from deep blue to waxy red, royal purple to almost black — flowers of this group are known for their distinctive shapes, patterns, and textures. As appealing as these lovely tropical orchids are, their identification has been confused since the first species was described in the mid-1800s. Recent DNA studies have led to a clearer understanding of relationships and, as a result of this clarity, it is now possible to sort out the taxonomic problems and identify the characteristics that set species apart. In this first book devoted to the *Huntleya* alliance, author Patricia Harding presents evidence from the scientific literature, other growers, and her own experience that will enable orchid enthusiasts everywhere to identify their plants and grow them successfully. Patricia A. Harding is an accredited American Orchid Society judge who has been growing and photographing orchids for three decades.

260 pages, 150 colour photos. Hardcover.

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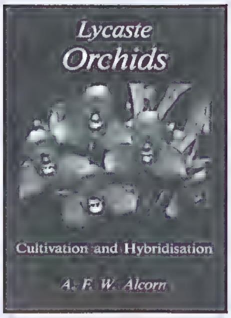

LYCASTE ORCHIDS -

Cultivation and Hybridisation

by A.F.W. Alcorn

Lycaste orchids are easy to grow, and they produce flowers that range from the beautiful to the bizarre. No book previously has provided detailed cultural requirements of the Lycaste, and this book should fill that gap, and encourage new growers to take up the cultivation of this beautiful genus. A section on hybridising contains valuable information on inheritance and genetics that will benefit any hybridiser, not just the grower of Lycastes, as well as helpful hints on how to avoid pitfalls in your hybridising program. Michael Hallett, a friend of Fred Alcorn for a number of years, co-wrote this book with Fred and has completed it posthumously. He has a background in genetics, research and botany, and a passion for plants, especially orchids.

237 pages.
Colour and B&W.

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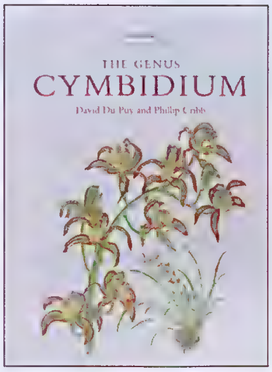

THE GENUS CYMBIDIUM

by David Du Puy and Phillip Cribb

Second edition (2007). Full taxonomic accounts of all 52 species of Cymbidium, including distribution, maps, colour photographs, line drawings and colour paintings. Taxonomic key. Detailed conservation assessment of Cymbidium. Cultivation chapter and breeding chapters as well as chapters covering history, morphology, seed morphology, anatomy, cytology, pollination, uses and phylogeny.

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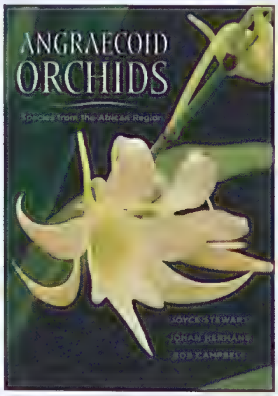

ANGRAECOID ORCHIDS:

Species from the African Region

by Joyce Stewart, Johan Hermans, and Bob Campbell

These so-called 'Jewels of Africa' with their sparkling flowers, distinctive growth habit and floriferous nature are much prized and this account, the first to include the Angraecoid orchids of both Africa and Madagascar, is long awaited. It brings together, in a single volume, descriptions of all 690 species in this intriguing group of orchids and will be the essential reference for all Angraecoid orchid enthusiasts for years to come. Including such horticulturally important genera as *Angraecum*, *Aeranthes*, *Aerangis* and *Jumellea*. Stewart, Herman and Campbell have all spent time in various parts of eastern and southern Africa and precise ecological information relating to habitat, altitude preferences and flowering season of individual plants will be particularly helpful to growers. The diagnostic features of each genus are illustrated and over half the species are accompanied by exquisite photographs taken in both wild habitats and in cultivation.

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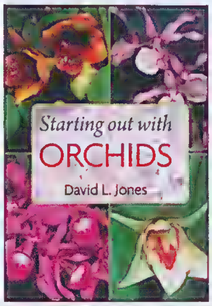

STARTING OUT WITH ORCHIDS

by David L. Jones

David Jones is arguably one of Australia's most prolific, precise and respected botanical and horticultural authors. The book is divided in two parts. Part One begins with the cultivation chapters, covering Easy Orchids for Beginners, General Cultivation Requirements, Growing Epiphytic Orchids, Growing Terrestrial Orchids, Orchid Pests and Diseases, Housing Your Orchids and Propagating Your Orchids. The information contained within these pages alone is required reading for all beginners through to experienced orchid growers. The text is very easy to read and understand with numerous sound cultivation tips and treatments discussed. There are many excellent and clear line illustrations that help describe terms or highlight diagnostic features. There are over 250 colour photographs.

Part Two discusses the orchids themselves with concise information on each species. They are grouped primarily according to climatic requirements, starting with cool growing orchids progressing to the warm growers, in alphabetical sequence first with terrestrial genera, followed by the epiphytes. Both Australian and exotic species are treated together. For each entry there is specific detailed information on each species, as well as a simple table giving the basic cultivation needs and flowering season. A glossary is also included to explain unfamiliar terms.

240 pages, colour.
210mm x 148mm.
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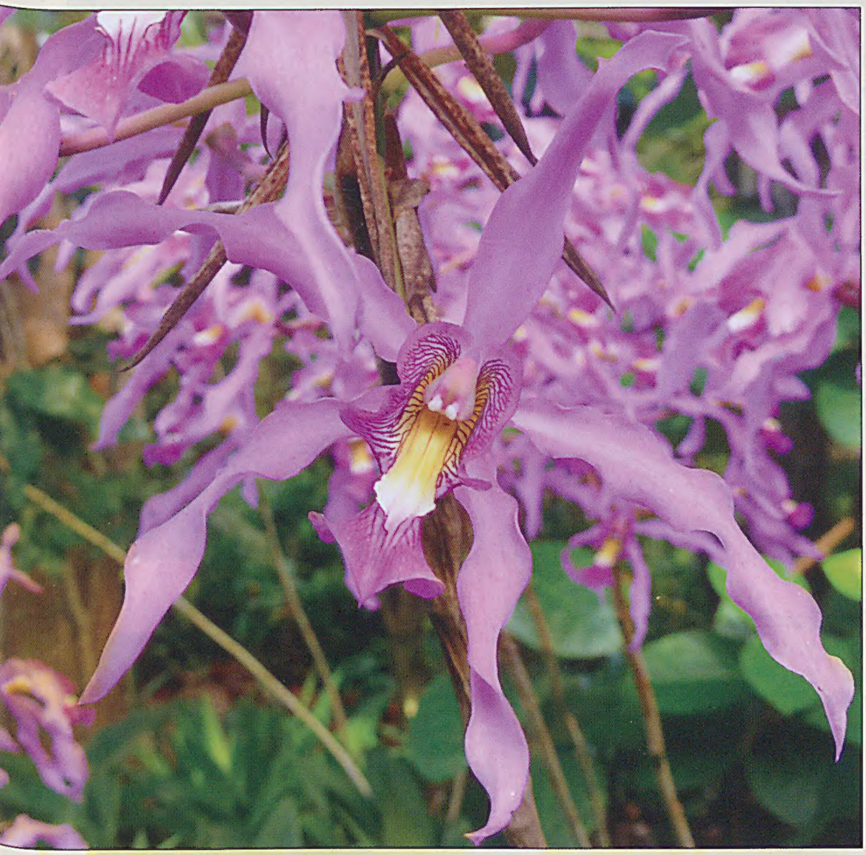
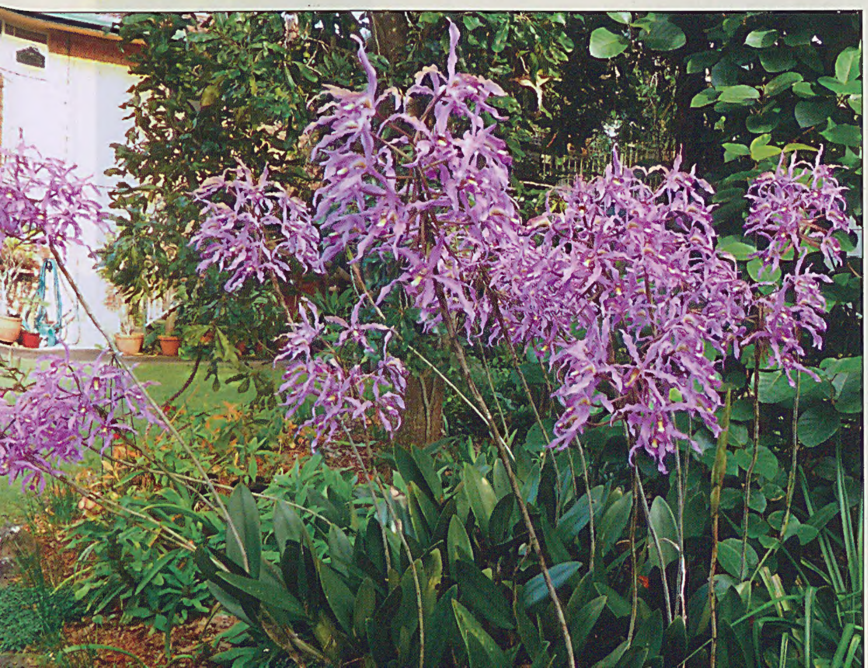
Laelia superbiens as a garden plant





Laelia superbiens was first described back in 1840 in *Edwards's Botanical Register*. It was subsequently reclassified as *Schomburgkia superbiens* in 1917. Since then the names have tended to switch from one to the other randomly through the years. We actually prefer to call it a *Schomburgkia*. It is fairly common in parts of Mexico and also extends to Honduras.

It is a large growing plant and quickly grows outside the confines of a pot. Many growers mention that it can be difficult to bloom within the confines of a shade/greenhouse. *Laelia superbiens* has proved an ideal garden plant in frost-free climates, enjoying similar conditions to the hardy *Laelia anceps*. It can be grown tied to trees, or as we have done, grown it in a well drained raised garden bed at Woodburn on the North Coast of NSW.

The flower colour is typical of the species, as there is little variation in the shade of lavender apart from a very rare albino form with white flowers, that is now in a few specialist collections in Australia.

This vigorous and sturdy orchid has grown exceptional well for us in our climate with minimal additional care. It enjoys bright light and will not flower well in the shade. The flowering in April/May 2016 was our best flowering ever, looking particular impressive, as can be seen from the photographs. We intend releasing divisions of this plant very soon. ■

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2016 ORCHID EVENTS – *What's on!*

June 10-12 Diamond Festival of Orchids
– Nambour, QLD

June 25-26 Mingara Orchid Fair & Show
– NSW

June 30-July 2 Parramatta & District OS Winter Show
– Winston Hills Mall, NSW

July 9-10 Tinonee Orchids Open Day & Show
– Tinonee, NSW

July 21-23 Caboolture Orchid Society Winter Show
– Morayfield Community Complex, QLD

July 31 Hills District Orchids
– Winter Open Day
– Northmead, NSW

August 19-21 St. Ives Orchid Fair
– NSW

August 26-28 Melbourne Orchid Spectacular
– VIC

September 2-4 ANOS Conference
– Kempsey, NSW

September 22-24 Parramatta & District OS Winter Orchid and Clivia Show
– Winston Hills Mall, NSW

September 24-25 ANOS (Victorian Group) Spring Show
– Mt. Waverley Community Centre, VIC

September 25 Hills District Orchids
– Spring Open Day
– Northmead, NSW

November 5-6 Tweed Orchid Fair
– Civic Centre Tweed Heads, NSW

December 4 Hills District Orchids
– Summer Open Day
– 183 Windsor Road, Northmead, NSW

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ADVERTISERS INDEX

ANOS 8th Native Orchid Conference & Show	44
American Orchid Society	46
Aranbeem Orchids	46
Aussie Plant Tags	58
Aussie Shade & Hothouses	39
Australian Orchid Foundation	56
Burleigh Park Orchid Nursery	52
Cedarvale Orchids	13
C-Mac Industries (Aust.)	27
Dark Star Orchids	54
Easy Orchids	50
Hills District Orchids	IFC
Horticultural Courses	48
Kiwi Orchid Bark	15
Mallee Phallies	14
Melbourne Orchid Spectacular	BC
Mingara Orchid Fair and Show	48
Miriam Ann Orchids	56
Mount Beenak Orchids	22
Nicky's Slippers	19
Ocean Mist Humidifiers (Flora Laboratories)	45
Orchiata Pine Bark (Besgrow)	IBC
Orchid Pot Company, The	13
Orchid Species Plus	48
Orchidaceous Books	44
Orchidaceous Supplies	63
Orchids North	44
Red Diamond Design	25, 51
Retina Australia	19, 39
Rock Lily Man, The	14
Rosella Orchids	58
St Ives Orchid Fair	9
Tinonee Orchids	51
Western Orchids / Laboratories	28

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Caitlin Hoolahan ☎ 0433 422 792 Fax: (02) 9221 4242 or
Email: sales@australianorchidreview.com.au or
David Banks ☎ 0412 123 036 Email: david@hillsdistrictorchids.com

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- The Hanging Garden
- Tinonee Orchids
- Western Orchid Laboratory

Venue Boxhall Pavilion, KCC Park (State Dog Centre)
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Times

Friday 26 August	9 am – 5 pm
Saturday 27 August	9 am – 5 pm
Sunday 28 August	9 am – 4 pm

Entry Adults $10 Concession $9 Children under 15 Free

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